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BISMARCK.

IN connection with the publication of Dr. Moritz Busch's memoir of Bismarck,* it will not be amiss to compare these secret pages of his history with the ablest biographical sketch of him that has so far appeared in America. A view of both obverse and reverse sides of his policy can thus be gained, which cannot fail to be of value to the student of European politics during the last half century. We are indebted to the editor of *The Nation* for special permission to reprint from its columns the following article by Professor Munroe Smith, of Columbia University.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, who died on July 30th, was born at Schönhausen in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, Province of Saxony, Kingdom of Prussia, on the 1st of April, 1815. He came of a line of country gentlemen whose main business was always the care of their estates in the Mark and in Pomerania, but who incidentally, like most Brandenburg gentlemen, served their princes in war, and sometimes as diplomatists or administrative officials. The record of the family runs back to the thirteenth century, and the estate of Schönhausen has been in possession of the younger branch for more than 300 years.

The country gentleman of Prussia held, in Bismarck's youth, a position very like that of the landed gentry of England. They were the governing class, and managed the affairs of their districts; and the country gentleman who developed an exceptional talent for administration passed easily and naturally from the government of his neighborhood to the administration of the province or of the kingdom. By way of preparation for these duties and possibilities, the future landholder sometimes studied law, and even entered the judicial or administrative service of the state, without necessarily intending to become either an advocate or a professional official. In accordance with this excellent usage, the young Bismarck, at the age of seventeen, was matriculated in the law faculty at Göttingen, and spent three semesters as a student in that university, but, if Göttingen traditions are to be trusted, cannot be said to have studied there. At Berlin, however, where he completed his law course, he must have studied; for he passed the state examination with credit, and entered the state service. After one year's work as assistant (*Auscultator*) in a Berlin court, and nearly three years' administrative service as *Referendar* at Aix-la-Chapelle and Potsdam, he resigned his

* *The Memoir of Bismarck*: By Dr. Moritz Busch. Some Secret Pages of his History. Being a diary kept by Dr. Moritz Busch during twenty-five years' intercourse with the great chancellor. 2 vols., large 8vo. With photogravure portraits, and illustrations. The Macmillan Company.

position, and, at the age of twenty-four, assumed, with his brother Bernhard, the care of his father's Pomeranian estates. For eight years the future Chancellor of the German Empire devoted himself to sheep-raising and grain-growing, relieving the monotony of his life by hard riding and occasional hard drinking, but also by hard reading and travel. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Pomeranian Diet. The death of his father, in the same year, gave him the ancestral seat of Schönhausen, and carried him from Pomerania to the Mark. Here he obtained his first administrative office, that of Superintendent of Dikes, and here also he was elected to the Provincial Diet; and when, in 1847, King Frederick William IV. attempted to solve the parliamentary question by collecting the representatives of the eight provinces, Bismarck went to Berlin as a member of the "United Diet." He was only an alternative delegate, but the proper representative, as it chanced, fell ill, and Bismarck's political career was opened.

It was an uneasy time in Germany and Prussia when the United Diet came together, and it was soon to be a stormy time. The German people were dominated by two aspirations, popular sovereignty and national unity. That these objects were not merely distinct, but to some extent incompatible, the people wholly failed to realize. The two ideas had gained their hold upon the German mind in the same historic period—that of the first French Revolution and the Revolutionary wars (1789–1815). The Revolution had infected the Germans with the democratic fever, and the subjugation and humiliation of Germany by Napoleon had awakened a specific German patriotism and shown the necessity of national union. In the War of Liberation (1813) the German governments, and notably the Government of Prussia, had appealed to both of these popular ideas. They had promised the people liberty and unity. When the victory was won, when Napoleon was dethroned and France reduced to its pre-revolutionary boundaries, the German governments broke their pledges. Germany was organized, at the Congress of Vienna (1815) into a loose confederation of sovereign states; and in the majority of these states, including Prussia and Austria, the princes retained absolute power. The people naturally lost all faith in their rulers, and began to look to a popular uprising and the establishment of popular sovereignty as the only means of national unification. So the two ideas became fused; the nationalists were all Liberals, and to a great extent Democrats; and, by an inevitable antithesis, all the Conservatives were particularists, identifying the maintenance of princely power with the system of state sovereignty, *i. e.*, the system of German disunity. All agitation in favor of national unity was punished as treason.

The European Revolution of 1848 gave the Liberals an unexpected opportunity to attempt the realization of their programme—unity through liberty. The Paris insurrection and the dethronement of Louis Philippe kindled the flame of revolution throughout Germany; and everywhere, at first, the German revolutionists achieved complete success. All the German princes who had thus far retained absolute power gave or promised constitutions; and those who had already given constitutions appointed Liberal ministers and promised Liberal reforms. Prussia and Austria succumbed to the popular movement as completely as the little states; and Austria, the bulwark of conservatism, was brought to the edge of ruin by simultaneous insurrection in Hungary and Italy. Constitutional liberty seemed assured, and the Liberal leaders had now free hand in their attempt to secure national unity. A German Parliament, elected by universal suffrage, met at Frankfort and addressed itself to the task of framing a national constitution for a new German Empire.

It was characteristic of the *doctrinaire* spirit of the movement that the central and vital point of the whole question was the last to be considered. There were in Germany two great states, either of which was stronger than all the little states together; and the prime question was: Which of these two states, Prussia or Austria, shall have the hegemony in the new Germany? But as neither of these states would peacefully submit to the rule of the other, the question immediately restated itself: Which of these two states is to be excluded from the new Germany? The answer could not be doubtful. Prussia was the more modern and progressive of the two states, and in the Customs Union she had brought all the German states except Austria into commercial unity. The Parliament finally excluded Austria from the Empire, and offered the imperial crown to Frederick William IV. of Prussia. But this result was not attained until the spring of 1849. The reaction had begun; the princes had largely recovered their courage and reëstablished their power, and Austria had fought through the worst of her embarrassments. Consequently, the offer of the imperial crown to Frederick William IV. was simply an invitation for him to mobilize his army and fight for it. The success of such a venture was doubtful, and from the Conservative point of view the stake was not worth the risk. The Liberals in the Frankfort Parliament had gained the adhesion of the Democrats and secured a majority only by making the Constitution of the new Empire so democratic that the Emperor would have been a mere figurehead. Frederick William of Prussia accordingly refused the imperial crown, and the revolutionary experiment was at an end. For a brief space, in 1850, Prussia and Austria seemed likely to come to blows and the German question to a solution. But Russia threw its whole influence and threatened to throw its whole force on the side of Austria; and Prussia, in the convention of Olmutz, November 29, 1850, yielded every point in dispute. The old Confederation was reëstablished in all its old impotence, and the Federal Diet resumed its sessions at Frankfort.

What was Bismarck's position on all these questions? Towards the constitutional movement in Prussia his attitude was one of bitter and uncompromising hostility. In the United Diet of 1847-'8 he figured as a Tory of the Tories. He was more royalist than the King, and opposed every diminution of the kingly prerogative. When the King promised a Constitution (1848) and summoned a constituent Parliament, Bismarck refused to stand for election. When the King dissolved this parliament, published a constitution of his own, and summoned a new Diet, Bismarck reëntered politics and sat in this and in a second Prussian Assembly; but this he did only on the personal solicitation of the King. Towards the unity movement and the Frankfort Constitution his attitude was that of a cynical critic. He supported the King in his refusal of the imperial crown because "all the real gold in it would be got by melting down the Prussian crown." He sat in the Erfurt Parliament, but clearly saw the hopelessness of its attempts and occupied himself in throwing cold water upon the enthusiasts. During the Austro-Prussian disputes of 1850 he spoke and voted in the Prussian Diet with the Austrophils, and defended the convention of Olmütz.

When the German Confederation was reëstablished, Frederick William IV. sent Bismarck to the Frankfort Diet as the representative of Prussia. It was essentially a diplomatic position, for the Diet was nothing but a standing congress of ambassadors; and the appointment of a man without diplomatic training was a breach of Prussian traditions. It was also a position which involved the assertion and defense of Prussia's interests against Austria, and the appointment of a pronounced friend of Austria seemed likely to result in a sacrifice of Prussia's interests. Bismarck undoubtedly

owed his appointment to his legitimist, or rather absolutist, attitude in Prussian politics. His defense of the royal prerogative had won him the confidence of the King. His attitude towards Austria made his appointment particularly suitable. After Olmütz it would have been absurd for Prussia to send to Frankfort an ambassador who was not *persona grata* to Austria.

Bismarck's appointment was no error. His attitude towards Austria resulted in no sacrifice of Prussia's interests. His support of Austria during his Parliamentary career had been dictated by party feeling. The Conservatives rightly regarded Austria as the bulwark of conservatism, and Bismarck was a thorough Conservative. His support of the Olmütz convention was due, as we now know, not to his Austrian sympathies, but to his conviction that resistance to Austria and Russia was hopeless. He saw the wisdom, as his friend Von Wagener tells us, of "eating the dish of revenge cold." At Frankfort (1851-'9) he soon became a thorn in the side of the Austrians by the persistence and adroitness with which he countered their schemes and strengthened the Prussian influence. His dispatches are of such literary excellence as to make them one of the monuments of classical German prose, and they show such breadth of view and keenness of insight as fully to explain the rapid advancement of the writer to the highest position in the Prussian state. The business actually transacted in the Frankfort Diet was petty and unimportant to the last degree; but Frankfort was a central point of European intrigue, and the most vital questions of European politics were touched in Bismarck's dispatches. The King and his Premier, Manteuffel, consulted their ambassador at Frankfort upon all leading questions of state policy; and his advice seems commonly to have been followed—notably during the Crimean war, when France, England and Austria endeavored to draw Prussia into an attitude of hostility to Russia, and Bismarck convincingly maintained the absence of any Prussian interest in the war and the impolicy of aiding Austria. He wrote in 1856:

"In every century since the time of Charles V., German dualism has settled its relations by an internal war, fought to the finish; and in the present century also there will be no other way of setting the clock of our development at the right hour * * *. I desire to express my conviction that at no distant time we shall have to fight with Austria for our existence."

And in 1859, just after the outbreak of the Italian war, he wrote that the embarrassments of Austria gave Prussia an exceptional opportunity to readjust her relations to Germany; that these relations amounted, for Prussia, to a disease; and that this disease, unless radically cured at some such favorable moment, would have to be treated, sooner or later, *ferro et igni*. Here is already the line of thought which led to the war of 1866 and the formation of the North German Confederation; and here is also, in its first form, the famous phrase, *Eisen und Blut*.

The letter last cited was written from St. Petersburg. Bismarck's hostility to Austria had become so pronounced that the Prussian Government, not yet prepared to accept his policy, had deemed it advisable to promote him out of Frankfort, and, as he himself expressed it, to "put him on ice" on the Neva. Here he remained as Prussian ambassador for three years, 1859-62.

During the latter part of Bismarck's term of service at Frankfort, King Frederick William IV. had been attacked by a disease of the brain, and in 1858 his brother, Prince William, had assumed the regency. In 1861 Frederick William died, and the Prince Regent became King. One of the chief causes of Prussia's disgraceful submission at Olmütz was the imperfect condition of her army; and King William, a soldier before all things, was resolved upon a thorough reorganization of "the instrument."

The plan involved a serious increase of the budget, and this the Chamber of Deputies refused. Bent upon the realization of his plan, and foreseeing an obstinate conflict, the King sought a Minister who would carry out the royal will in spite of the Deputies. He needed, for this purpose, a man completely devoted to prerogative, resolute in action and fearless of consequences; and no other man seemed to him to possess these qualities in the same degree as his ambassador at St. Petersburg. In the spring of 1862 Bismarck was summoned to Berlin and offered a portfolio. At his own request he was first transferred to the embassy at Paris. He had devoted his three years in St. Petersburg to cementing the friendly relations already existing between Russia and Prussia, and had convinced himself that Russia would not interfere again, as in 1850, in behalf of Austria. He desired to be equally certain of Napoleon III.'s neutrality. He seems to have obtained satisfactory assurances upon this point; and, in the autumn of 1862, he returned to Berlin and assumed the Premiership.

Prussia's internal politics during the next four years were extremely simple, although very stormy. Each year the Deputies refused to vote the increased military appropriations. Each year the Diet was dissolved and new elections ordered. Each new election increased the anti-governmental majority. But the people, even when the agitation was hottest, continued to pay their taxes; and the upper chamber, which was completely under the control of the Government, voted the desired appropriations. The money was then spent by the government without authorization from the Deputies, and the army was reorganized according to the plans of the King and his War Minister, Von Roon.

Prussia's foreign policy during these years, on the other hand, seems very intricate and somewhat tortuous; and as far as the details are concerned, it was necessarily so. Bismarck had assumed the direction of Prussia's affairs with the intention of solving the German question by establishing the hegemony of Prussia. This could be done only after a successful war with Austria. To assure Prussia's triumph, Austria must remain isolated; that is, Prussia must maintain cordial relations with France and Russia. So far, all was clear and simple; but the realization of these main objects—*i. e.*, the *method* of their realization—depended necessarily upon the course of events. A liberal commercial treaty (1862) improved Prussia's relations to France; and the insurrection of 1863 in Russian Poland enabled Bismarck to render Russia useful aid and to place her under a debt of gratitude. The death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, November 15, 1863, gave him a chance to precipitate the solution of the German question.

The Schleswig-Holstein question, although a complicated one, is not so unintelligible as is commonly supposed. These two German duchies had long been united with Denmark; but the union was what is called a "personal" one, *i. e.*, Schleswig and Holstein were not parts of Denmark. Their association with Denmark was the result of a dynastic accident. The Danes naturally desired to make the union a real one. In the way of their ambition stood the facts: (1) that Holstein belonged to the German Confederation; (2) that old treaties guaranteed that Schleswig and Holstein should never be separated. Hence the incorporation of Schleswig was impossible without the simultaneous incorporation of Holstein, and the incorporation of Holstein was impossible without the assent of Germany—an assent which the Danes could not hope to obtain. The *condominium*, or joint sovereignty of Prussia and Austria in the duchies, consequent upon the invasion of Schleswig by Prussia and Austria, in February, 1864, was precisely what Bismarck desired. Believing that war with Austria was

necessary for the solution of the German question, it seemed to him convenient to have a cause of war always ready; and such a relation as that now established in the duchies would necessarily be fruitful of causes for war. Further, whenever the war should come, these duchies would be for Prussia an extremely desirable addition to the stake in play. They represented a possible gain for Prussia, but no possible gain for Austria. Their position would make their annexation to Prussia both feasible and natural, while Austria could in no case dream of annexing them. From this point of view Bismarck's diplomacy was especially skilful, and the association of Austria in the enterprise was its most masterly feature. Bismarck himself declared, after the French war, that the Schleswig-Holstein campaign was the one of which, from a political point of view, he was proudest.

The joint ownership of the duchies speedily led, as Bismarck had anticipated, to dissolution, culminating in the brief war which was practically terminated by the great Prussian victory of Königgrätz or Sadowa, July 3, 1866. After Sadowa, Prussia was in a position to dictate the terms of peace. The military men wished to enter Vienna and to demand a strip of Bohemian territory. Bismarck feared a joint intervention of the neutral Powers, and desired a speedy settlement. He also urged the impolicy of inflicting lasting wounds upon Austria's national pride; and, after a hard struggle, he carried his point. Preliminaries of peace were signed at Nicholsburg, July 26, and the final treaty at Prague, August 23. Italy (in return for her alliance by a secret treaty) received Venice; Austria conveyed her interests in Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia, and recognized the dissolution of the old German Confederation and the creation of a new North German Confederation to be composed of the states north of the Main. North of the Main, also, Prussia was to annex such territories as she saw fit, promising to spare Saxony. The South German states were to be permitted to form an independent confederation of their own. (This they never did.) Austria was forever excluded from Germany. Prussia annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau and the free city of Frankfort—territories which added four and a-half millions to her population and increased her territory by a fourth.

From this epoch the history of Bismarck is known beyond the need of its rehearsal here in the details of the war with France. But we must not slur over his part at the decisive moment of the French demands on Prussia through Benedetti. On the evening of July 13, 1870, he received a telegraphic account of the occurrences of the morning at Ems, closing with the suggestion, on the part of the King, that the new French demand and its refusal be made public. This suggestion Bismarck carried out in the most literal fashion, and, by omitting all minor details, he gave to the public the impression that the negotiations in Ems had terminated more abruptly than was really the case. The Germans thought that King William had been insulted—which was true as regarded the substance of the French demand, but untrue as regarded the form of its presentation—and the smouldering indignation that had been kindled by the arrogant tone of the French orators and of the French press burst into a flame of wrath. The Parisians thought that their Ambassador had been insulted, and demanded an immediate declaration of war.

The most important result of the war was the completion of German unity. In South Germany local patriotism and religious prejudices had heretofore stood in the way of union with Prussia. These obstacles were swept away in the enthusiasm of this national war. In the march from the Rhine to the Seine, Bavarians, Würtembergers, Hessians and Prussians felt themselves, as never before, one great people. The

diplomatists had only to put the stamp of law upon the accomplished fact. During the winter treaties of union were concluded between the North German Confederation and the South German states; and on January 18, in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles, King William was proclaimed German Emperor. The prophecy of Frederick William IV. had come true—that the imperial crown would be won on the field of battle.

The new Empire, with its twenty-five states and its one territory (Alsace-Lorraine), embraced, at its establishment, over 40,000,000 people, a number which has since risen, by the natural increase of population and in spite of emigration, to more than 50,000,000. Its Constitution is simply a revised edition of the North German Constitution of 1867. The position of the South German states, barring a few "reserved rights," is identical with that of the North German states. Their governments are represented in the Federal Council and their people in the Imperial Diet.

In this Parliament Bismarck never found—nor in the light of his experience with the Prussian Diet could he have hoped to create—a passive instrument of his or the Emperor's will. The Parliament and the people behind it have always had and have constantly asserted an independent will of their own. But the people and the Parliament of the new Empire have not at any time offered any such blind and obstinate resistance to the realization of vital national interests as did the Prussian Deputies before 1866. The internal politics of the Empire has been full of conflict, but every conflict has been fought out within the lines of the Constitution, and settled by some compromise which has preserved at once the interests of the state and the liberties of the citizen.

Death at this stage of his career would have assured Bismarck the highest place in the hearts of his countrymen and in the estimate of posterity. His contest with the Ultramontane party, the "culture conflict," was a virtual failure. So was his measure of strength with the Socialists. His financial schemes for the imperial budget disrupted the National Liberal party, and imposed a protective policy upon the Empire. His promotion of colonial acquisitions has yet to be judged. His conduct of German diplomacy during the early years of the Empire is generally recognized as altogether masterly and successful. In this domain even the most obstinate opponents of his internal administration conceded his supremacy.

The death of William I. and the brief reign of Frederick III. (March 9 to June 15, 1888) worked no change in the position or power of the Prince Chancellor. The humane and idealistic Frederick had little sympathy with Bismarck's rough and often cynical realism, but he showed no disposition to discharge a Minister who had rendered such service to the dynasty and the nation. Bismarck had equally little sympathy with such a character as Frederick's, but he stood ready to serve the son as loyally as he had served the father.

Whatever peril of a breach existed was thought to be removed when William II. became Emperor. The new ruler was but twenty-nine years old; he had grown up during the triumphs of Bismarck's diplomacy; it was understood that he shared, or reflected, Bismarck's views. But it soon became clear that the young Emperor had ideas and a will of his own, and was not inclined to be guided by an all-powerful Premier. To an energetic disposition he added the conviction of a personal responsibility to be discharged by personal attention to all governmental affairs. The question soon arose whether Bismarck, as President of the Prussian Ministry, was to continue to exercise the powers of a Premier as he understood them, or whether the monarch, to use Bismarck's expression, was "himself to act as Minister-President." On the 17th of

March, 1890, the Emperor demanded Bismarck's resignation. A few days later the ex-Chancellor left Berlin, amid great demonstrations of popular affection and regret. We pass over his long and ignoble quarrel with the Emperor in inspired editorials and personal interviews; the nominal reconciliation; the slow and painful decay of the ex-Chancellor's physical powers.

Bismarck was a man of great stature and athletic frame. In his youth and early manhood he was an excellent fencer, a powerful swimmer and a tireless rider; and at the age of fifty-five he bore the exposure and fatigue of the winter campaign in France, not merely without injury, but with positive benefit to his health. In later years his increasing weight unfitted him for physical exertion, but his capacity for protracted mental labor, always phenomenal, was unimpaired at the close of his public career. He possessed strong social instincts and great social talents. The perception of the characteristic in men and in things, the faculty of sketching in words, the frequent wit and the constant caustic humor, which made him one of the best of letter-writers made him also one of the best of talkers. This talent he turned to good account, not in European diplomacy only, but in German politics as well. Many questions that could not be settled by debates in Parliament were adjusted over the beer and in the smoke of his famous "parliamentary breakfasts" in the Wilhelmstrasse.

He was not commonly regarded by the Germans as a good Parliamentary speaker. In England he would have been regarded as one of the best. The German taste in public speaking inclines to the oratorical; Bismarck's manner was always conversational. The substance and the arrangement of his speeches were excellent. They were always adapted rather to convince his hearers than to excite their admiration. They contained, nevertheless, more quotable sayings, and have enriched the speech of Germany with more quotations, not, perhaps, than the writings of her great poets, but certainly than the spoken words of any German since Luther.

His writings have not only the excellence often observed in men of action—the simplicity, directness, and vigor of a Wellington or a Grant; they have in high degree a distinctively literary quality and charm. The vague word is avoided, and the precise, unique word is found; the current phrase, that has lost its edges by wear, is replaced by a phrase fresh-minted and clean-cut; there is the unexpected term that is without the obvious intention, and the suggestion that is not quotation; there is everywhere the perception, not only of the intellectual, but also of the sensuous value of words—in sum, there is style. When Bismarck's letters were first published, the novelist Heyse is said to have thanked God that that man had gone into politics, "because he would have spoiled our trade."

The qualities that distinguished Bismarck as a statesman were rapid and accurate perception of the central and decisive points in the most complicated situation; tenacity of purpose in following his chief end, combined with readiness to vary, with every change of circumstances, the mode of its pursuit; and a rare degree of moderation at the moment of fullest triumph. Of this last trait he gave striking evidence in the terms accorded to Austria and to the Prussian parliamentary opposition after the victories of 1866.

In the earlier stages, especially of his public career, Bismarck showed himself a master of diplomatic strategy, but where finesse seemed needless he often employed methods that savored of brutality. It should, however, be remembered that the belated political development of Germany forced upon him, in an age that is humane to the verge of sentimentalism, the rough work which William the Conqueror did for

England in the eleventh century, and Richelieu for France in the seventeenth. One great merit of his diplomacy was its general truthfulness; nor is this merit lessened by the fact that, because of the persistence of an opposite tradition, Bismarck's frankness was often more deceptive than another man's lies.

MUNROE SMITH.

STORIES FROM AMERICAN HISTORY.

In the "Westgate Home Establishment for Young Ladies," where Mr. Pickwick had his midnight advent and adventure, it was doubtless the rule that the pupils learned their history by dates and rhyme and samplers and a formal list of the names of kings and queens. The most attractive of all studies and the most informing of all information was probably to the young women who peeped at the immortal English Quixote through the crack of the front door, but a dry recording of facts, without sequence, without recognition of cause and effect, and without color, perspective or human sympathy.

That was long ago, and Mr. Pickwick and the "Young Ladies' Establishment" and the folk of their acquaintance lived according to the light of their day. It was an old-fashioned way they had of enjoying what they were pleased to term "history." The way came to an end about the time the anæmic "Establishments for Young Ladies" departed this life. Such conceptions of the value of the human record as were then entertained had entered with, and had been a part of, the intellectual formalism and the mental sloth of the century of snuff and wigs and patches.

He who moved most potently for new forces was the young advocate of Edinburgh. Walter Scott showed what the picturing of other centuries might be, and his genius and his unique *legerdemain* put flesh upon the old name-and-date skeleton and pulsing blood and life warmth in the new body. Writers became emulous of his art, and the dry bones were put back in the closet of the past. A school of authors of history tales grew out of his humanness and his enchanting story-telling; and the school still endures. It is likely to last so long as the love of epics with heroic characters which have once been in the flesh—a real Achilles for an Achilleis—warms men's hearts.

There were a thousand other factors that brought a change to and made for the bettering of the meaning of history, but in this one we have named is great reason why we ourselves enjoy the art and conceive the matter of history in quite different wise from our less-demanding ancestors.

History, we say with Father Herodotus, is "information"—information about human affairs—and, we add, besides going to sources, sources, sources, original material, we must dress the muse in story with splendid color—we must make it even of "local" dye—and effective groupings, and set her in rich and striking pictures. "We want," we say, "to get at the spirit of other times. Let us see and learn the very life of the people, their habits of thought and of action, the supreme ideas governing them. Let us peer, and not through any thick veiling, into the elements that went to make their life. Imagination, our old friends of other centuries had, and hopes and fears just as we ourselves. They had hunger and thirst, anger and love, and strong will for this and mad desire for that. Let us learn them and their difference from us and so know ourselves and one another better."

The early Scotch school and its followers in our day have touched with varying degrees of truth, and sometimes with genuine imagination, bright points appearing here and

there in the long unrolling of the human spirit in Europe, and even the record of the race in India, Egypt and other lands. But in this newer country of ours there has been little outreaching for tales of genuine historical worth, stories presenting pleasing and, at the same time, truthful pictures of peoples and places. If the tales have been truthful they have been hardly pleasing; and, if on the other hand, they have been pleasing, it has chanced they have rarely had historic worth. Some may say, in fact some do say, that we have not the right sort of brilliant historical webs because we have no long-standing fact and romance to weave them of; that we lack background, perspective, for the cartoon from which the tapestry of the history tale is made. But we have only to think for a moment and we find this to be not true. For was not our country a subject of imaginative fable in the Athens of Socrates and Sophocles and Pericles?—and even before in the traditions of Egyptian priests who taught in Sais, burial place of kings? From this time on down to the Elizabethan Hackluyt “whose providence preserved” the record, says Fuller in his *Worthies*, “it being possible that many ports and islands in America, which, being bare and barren, bear only a bare name for the present, may prove rich places for the future,” our country had traditions and historic life which Hackluyt and Fuller did not know. Of the times and of events succeeding his day, the great “marine” editor, we have unmeasured records. And aside from all this entered of our own composite race there is the mass of life and history not yet reduced to writing—not even yet classified—of an autochthonous race evidently as pure in origin as we, their successors in the land, are ourselves confused and heterogeneous.

It seems then that this country has had a tradition—a long tradition—of poetry and historical romance in which Colonial Times, and the Revolution, and Captain Kidd and Tecumseh are as late as the Georges in English story and the Louis Le Grand and Quinzième in the French chronique. With the romance of this history we have to this time had little acquaintance. The Macmillan *Stories from American History* are probably the first organized effort to present this elusive historical spirit into the best possible form. Perhaps upon this very account they need a short foreword. The books of these *Stories* will be issued in a series, of which to this time two volumes only have been published. During the autumn, however, of the many projected, three or four books are to appear; each, as always in this series, by a writer of note, and each one, setting forth some historic tale about which the author has special information. Each book, it should also be added, is illustrated by an artist who has done most excellent work and who has knowledge of the life and times which he portrays.

One of the first of these books to leave the press will be *Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic*, by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. In collecting and transferring these tales from their early sources the author has kept to the simple and naïve narrative which befits the story built in a child-like age. To say this is to say in another way that the tales evidence the author's sympathy and learned research. They are in substance the strange amalgam that is formed by the blending of the early imaginative hearsay of men with the record of facts—such traditions as freight many a mediæval tale; which appear in the Hellenic legend of Atlantis and in the Norse romance of Erik the Viking. They are the richest of all the traditions which forecast our country and gave it, as Colonel Higginson suggests, a marvelously long and poetic morning twilight. “No national history has been less prosaic as to its earlier traditions,” “No one has yet made use of the wondrous tales that hung for more than a thousand years about the Atlantic,” the author continues. The story of Atlantis was read by Socrates when yet a boy goat-herd tending his father's flocks; Taliessin of the Radiant

Brow is a tale of enchanted islands off the coast of Wales; The Swan-Children of Lir and Usheen in the Island of Youth are Celtic legends of a fair land beyond the seas; Bran the Blessed, or the Enchanted Head, dates back to the age of giants in Wales and celebrates the far-away Green Meadows of Enchantment. The Castle of the Active Door is later Welsh. So the list runs on, touching the company of the Round Table in Merlin the Enchanter, Sir Lancelot of the Lake and King Arthur at Avalon. Other legends are Maelduin's Voyage; The Voyage of St. Brandan; Kirwin's Visit to Hy-Brasail; The Isle of the Demon Hand; the Spanish tale of Antilla and the Seven Bishops; Erik the Viking; The Search for Norumbega; The Guardians of the St. Lawrence; Ponce de Leon and Bimini, and the modern French tale of The Isle of Demons. At the end of the book are placed notes upon authorities for the different legends.

The story of *De Soto and His Men in the Land of Florida* has been told by the Gentleman of Elvas and other chroniclers of the Florida explorers. But the massing of all witnesses and accounts of the rich armada which left Spain and the Canaries with unmeasured acclamation, which spent the winter of 1538-39 in Santiago de Cuba with banquets, balls and bull fights in celebration of its expected conquest of the continent, which landed upon the west coast of Florida, and for four years burned, pillaged, tortured and murdered the Indian tribes of our present Dixie, until at last a remnant of the cavaliers, having sunk the body of De Soto in the yellow waters of the Mississippi, straggled, starving and bruised, into Mexican villages—this long and romantic story is related with unflagging spirit by Miss Grace King. The references to, and accounts of, manners and customs of the Indians who then inhabited the country, the people who like the maize appear to have sprung from the very soil, are a most attractive feature of the narrative and most wholesome in its instruction to ourselves. In various tribes Miss King shows there were at least the beginnings of the civilizing arts of architecture, sculpture and staining or painting in no mean fashion; and the Indian queen, the Lady of Cofachique, as the Spanish cavaliers named her, and the young chief Coosa of Talise, the chroniclers say bore themselves with a suavity and honest grace that vied with the harmonious proprieties of the European courts of their day.

Another volume now to be issued is Mr. Frank H. Stockton's *Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts*, the story of the development, flowering and decay of freebooting in our Eastern waters as exemplified in the famous renegades of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. Roc, the greatest of pirates, is also among the first to be named, and he is followed by Esquemeling, "who if he were now living would be eligible as a member of the Authors' Club." Morgan also passes in view from the time of his innocent boyhood in Wales to his Deputy-Governorship of Jamaica, or, indeed, to his end for "if he succeeded in ill-using and defrauding his Satanic Majesty there is no record of the fact." Lafitte, who has lately been put upon the stage of our theatres, is also treated, and many others, including that most mysterious and romantic of cut-throats, Captain Kidd. The book is unique. Beside it Esquemeling is dull and dry, and the narrative gleams and brightens with the quaint Stockton humor which makes its wonted pull at the reader's zygomatic muscles. Mr. Stockton sketches the freebooters as free as the air, but he also makes evident their hideousness; he shows that they had liberty, but it was the freedom of the bravado, whose pleasures were to run amuck and take Jethart or Judge Lynch justice, and whose joy must reek with blood.

The Story of Old Fort Loudon, by Charles Egbert Craddock, a tale of Tennessee which does not lack in interest and intensity, describes the fate of a most important effort of our British ancestors to found a colony "over the mountains," when Tenn-

essee was part of the territory granted by Charles II. to the colony of North Carolina. The story centers about the Cherokees and the pioneers of 1759 and '60, the plots and bad faith and sometimes noble truth of the former, the hardships and pleasures of the latter—the life of savage and civilized alike set in the gleaming atmosphere of mountains and virgin forests, the song of birds and the murmur of silver rivers. The hero turns out to be a youth, a big, honest-hearted puppy-awkward chap, who successfully carries expresses to forts the other side the Cumberland range when other men are remorselessly scalped by the savages, and who goes through a thousand adventures to save a starving garrison. A delicate woman of French breeding and a babbling baby preserve a daintiness and homesy humor in the book; and an Irish subaltern who has that curl upon the end of his tongue that makes the patois of the Paddy delicious, gives light and fun at all times and especially in the midst of the siege. If the author had not herself entire independence in literary art this tale with its dusky shadows under forest trees would recall Cooper.

Of the two volumes of this series already published, *Southern Soldiers Stories*, by Mr. George Cary Eggleston, a veteran of the Confederate army, endure the times of which they treat with real flesh and blood. The photographic dash and vehemence of the tales, and also their vernacularity, give a clearer understanding of the war and the spirit with which the South fought than any measure of dates and diagrams. They show the animus of the contest and the experiences from which General Sherman made his famous definition of war. "They are full of southern ginger and the roar of battle," says a critic.

Another volume already published, *Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors*, by Mr. James Barnes, is of animated tales of the War of 1812 and of the famous commanders and the debate heroic tars who manned the old ships—and of the ships themselves—in the beginning of our navy and its magnificent victories.

The six books spoken of above are a first output of the Macmillan *Stories from American History*, and in one point alone—in the vast period of time they parenthesize—they bring good evidence that we have perspective for our historic pictures. They show also that we are not destitute of, but rather richly endowed with romance and adventure of most noble form and color, than which there has been nothing nobler, saner and more humane and far-reaching in results since the Greeks colonized the shores of the Mediterranean. Deep shades, brilliant light, in other words magnificent success, heart-rendering failure, pluck, perseverance, endurance, undaunted physical courage, and in moral courage the never-failing optimism inborn in a race which for hundreds of years has gone ahead to conquer and has never been turned aside from its object to compass the earth—there are the subjects of many historical stories still to be written in the tongue of that all-conquering people.

Other tales will show the burying in futile schemes of the fortunes of the adventurous of one generation, that others, perhaps strangers in blood, of another generation might unearth fabulous treasures and gain fruition by the very plan which the first failed—failing merely because they were in advance of and anticipated their day; for it is true that this land and sea of ours, "new" they call them, have been strewn with the bones of men that their successors might live in abundance such as the world never saw. Out of failure springs success. This is the old law. And ever plain to the rational eye through our whole history so far accomplished runs the sacrifice of the individual and even as a mote, the sacrifice of his generation, and the working out through centuries of the old *dicta* of the divine Sophocles and of Job and Jeremiah that destruction comes from evil

doing and "wanton insolence," and life not always to those who walk with whatever light the wisdom of generations can bring. In all the national histories given the world there is no more magnificent illustration of these laws of the moral world than is shown in our centuries of American life and no more fitting subject for historic story.

KATE STEPHENS.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE.*

IN these days of suddenly-aroused interest in the Philippines, authentic information from any sources concerning this little-known region must be heartily welcomed. And when such information is given by a man of quick perceptions, keen insight and a ready pen, who has recently spent years in exploration of the islands and in familiar intercourse with their inhabitants, its exceptional value is evident.

Within a short time, Professor Worcester has twice visited the Philippines. His first trip, nearly a year in length, was unofficial; and he then saw country and people much as they would be seen by the ordinary tourist. When he returned, to spend nearly three years in systematic exploration of the islands for scientific purposes, credentials from the Secretary of State, a Royal Order from Spain and a special order from Weyler—then Governor-General of the Philippines—gave him ready access to Spanish officials of all classes, and unrivalled facilities for penetrating to the most inaccessible regions.

As the possessor of these credentials, he was cordially received and entertained by many Spaniards of rank, and was thus enabled to see a very different side of Spanish life and character from that presented to him on his first visit.

On the other hand, since much of his time was spent far from civilization, in daily intercourse with the natives whom he constantly employed as guides, interpreters and laborers, he gained an almost unprecedented knowledge of their characteristics and customs, and of the relations existing between them and their Spanish rulers.

His main object—the study of the Philippine fauna—led him to regions never visited by the ordinary traveler; his love of adventure induced him to undertake difficult and often hazardous expeditions to points of special interest; and the full record of his unique experience, preserved in notes and journal-letters, is now for the first time given to the public.

The Philippine Islands and Their People is, then, a graphic and entertaining account of personal experience and observation in all the important islands of the archipelago. Moreover, incorporated in the narrative, is much solid information—geographical, ethnological and scientific—while incidents in the author's experience frequently led to thoughtful and suggestive discussion of the difficult political problems just now pressing for solution.

The introductory chapter is a brief résumé of the important facts in the history of the Philippines. This is followed by a description of the voyage from Hong Kong to Manila, of the city itself, and of various amusing or vexatious incidents which occurred there. The physical characteristics and political divisions of the archipelago are the subjects of another chapter: after which the islands are taken up in succession, with a description of each, and an account of the author's adventures upon it. Incidentally

* *The Philippine Islands and their People*. By DEAN C. WORCESTER, Assistant Professor of Zoölogy, University of Michigan.

the widely-differing tribes, their dress, dwellings and customs are graphically portrayed, and some very interesting examples of their folk-lore are given.

The appendix contains condensed information in regard to the products and resources of the Philippines, etc.

The illustrations, of which there are more than sixty, add greatly to the value and attractiveness of the book. Almost all are fine half-tones, of which fifty-one are from original photographs by Dr. Bourns, Professor Worcester's associate. Many of them are, doubtless, the only existing representations of their subjects, and their close connection with the text gives to both an added interest.

One unique illustration represents a page from a little book of charms—*ant-ant-ing*—supposed to render its owner bullet-proof, whose possession Professor Worcester owes to a curious incident.

The large map is taken directly from the British Admiralty charts, carefully revised by the author.

There is also the facsimile of an extremely curious and interesting "Mapa De Las Yslas, Philipinas," made in 1744 by one Padre Pedro Murillo Velarde, a Jesuit priest. It is adorned with various quaint devices, and has in one corner the *padre's* account of the discovery of the Philippines, and a description of the islands.

This outline of the book's contents will serve to indicate its wide scope, and the numerous classes of readers to whom it will appeal. Its clear, vigorous, racy style, and the happy vein of humor running through it, give it a charm which so many works of intrinsic merit lack. It is enlivened by many amusing anecdotes and quaint legends; and, from first to last, the reader is made to share a young man's keen enjoyment of a novel and exciting experience.

Taken all in all, the work promises to be one both of present interest and permanent value; a book to read with pleasure, finish with regret, and keep upon the "handy shelf" for ready reference.

JOHN EMERTON.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM.*

THAT the anti-slavery movement in the United States has an enduring and many-sided interest for the students of our national history, has been attested anew by the appearance in recent months of some scholarly books on various phases of the subject. Among these may be mentioned Dr. S. B. Weeks' *Southern Quakers and Slavery*, Professor W. E. B. Du Bois' *Suppression of the Slave Trade*, and Dr. T. C. Smith's *Liberty and Free Soil Parties in the Northwest*. In addition there has appeared from the facile pen of Mrs. Field a new *Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe*, whose famous novel of *Uncle Tom* exerted so mighty an influence against slavery.

But hitherto the curious, spontaneous and romantic movement, known as the "Underground Railroad," through personal connection with which Mrs. Stowe saw the types of some of the most interesting and famous characters of her book, has been passed over.

That gap has now been filled, however, by the publication by The Macmillan Com-

* *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*. By WILBUR H. SIEBERT, Associate Professor of European History, Ohio State University, with an introduction by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Professor of History, Harvard University. Fully illustrated.

pany of a volume entitled *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*. The author, Professor Wilbur H. Siebert, of the Ohio State University, contributed an article to *The American Historical Review* for April, 1896, accompanying the same with a map of the trails of fugitive slaves through fourteen Northern States to Canada, their "Land of Promise." The work of investigation has gone forward since the appearance of that article, and many new lines of travel have been added to the map, especially in the New England States, in New York, Indiana and Illinois.

Local histories, biographies and memoirs of abolitionists, lives of fugitive slaves, printed collections of "Underground Railroad" incidents, newspapers, legal reports of fugitive slave cases and the records of Congress have all been examined for evidence on the hidden subject; and a large number of the participants in underground adventure, including "station-agents," "conductors," and "passengers," have been interviewed, and their testimony has been secured. In this way, although a generation has passed since the Proclamation of Emancipation, the author has succeeded in unearthing a surprising number of lines, and in setting forth in a new light the political significance of a movement which our historians have hitherto considered to be merely a manifestation of existing sentiment, instead of a determining factor among the anti-slavery forces.

In the space at our disposal we can scarcely do better than try to present a descriptive account of the book before us. It is divided into eleven chapters. The first of these deals with the "Sources of the History" of the road, and is introductory in character; it explains the failure to attach due importance to the activities of the "Underground Railroad" through the secrecy generally observed by operators, who were ever painfully aware of their liability under the Fugitive Slave Laws for harboring runaways, and who were, therefore, extremely cautious about recording their humane actions either in letters or diaries, which might be produced in court as evidence of their criminal behavior. The work of private emancipation was not only kept in oblivion, as the use of the word "underground" signifies; but in almost every community it went unchronicled. Then, too, as is pointed out, the people conducting the underground work were, with but few exceptions, unassociated with the public agitation of the slavery question, and belonged to the great unobserved class, so difficult for historians to reach. The materials found most serviceable in the preparation of the book are considered with care, and the liberal use made of personal reminiscences under the safeguards of constant comparison, cumulative evidence and knowledge of the witnesses is explained and illustrated.

The "Origin and Development of the Underground Road" are discussed in the second chapter; and the question of the rendition of fugitives is shown to have become already troublesome when the New England Confederation was formed in 1643. In 1786 Washington had two experiences that convinced him of the preference of some people in Pennsylvania to aid rather than hinder absconding chattels. From that time on the difficulty of securing the restoration of their fugitives was one of the slaveholders' problems, although the "institution" responsible for the difficulty did not develop sufficiently until 1831 to win the popular recognition implied in the accepted—if mysterious—designation, "Underground Railroad."

In Chapter III. the numerous devices, such as midnight operations, zigzag routess concealment of fugitives in out-of-the-way places and the use of disguises, are fully described, as is also the work of the Vigilance Committees organized in towns and citie, immediately after the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. In Chapter IV. the personnel of the secret service is viewed from the standpoint of nationality, and in

the light of its political and religious principles. A geographical survey of the "Underground Railroad" is presented in the next chapter. This is the more vividly done by the aid of a general map, showing in red-line tracings, all the principal paths discovered in the Northern States, besides the few extensions known to have existed in the Southern States. There are also five smaller maps, one of the most interesting being a map of what may be called the congested district about Philadelphia. While in the nature of the case it was impossible for the author to make successful explorations south of Mason and Dixon's line, he has recounted at some length in Chapter VI. the experiences of adventurous blacks and whites, who, taking their lives in their hands, sallied into the slave-holding region from time to time to rescue men, women and children from the house of bondage. The expeditions of Josiah Henson, Calvin Fairbank and John Brown, of Dr. Alexander M. Ross, a Canadian naturalist, and Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave known to many as "the Moses of her People," are among those described. In Chapters VII. and VIII. the life of the colored refugees both in Canada and the free States is depicted, and we are shown something of the excellent use many thousands of these homeless, illiterate exiles made of the liberty they had coveted so much.

What may in a sense be designated the legal phase of the underground movement is set forth in Chapter IX. This chapter, on "Prosecutions," does not stop with the mere chronicling of famous trials and the heavy penalties imposed; but, in the light of the arguments against the Fugitive Slave Laws by the ablest anti-slavery lawyers (Salmon P. Chase and others) examines the justice and validity of those laws.

The last two chapters in the book, Chapters X. and XI., deal with the political phase of the underground system, and with its efficiency in the work of emancipation. The educating effect of the appeal of the hunted slave, heard in many Northern communities during a long period, an appeal now and again accompanied by the revolting scenes of reckless pursuit, is pointed out; the connection of underground enterprises of the earliest advocates of "immediatism" (whose doctrine was formulated in the decade, 1816-1826), is emphasized; and the view is taken that the underground movement prepared the way for the Garrison movement in 1831, and the party activities against slavery in the succeeding years. Harriet Beecher Stowe's wonderfully fruitful experience as a friend of fugitives in Cincinnati is commented upon, and her most famous book is regarded as the fitting vehicle by which the stirring and convincing underground experience was conveyed to the mind and conscience of the whole people of the North. John Brown's early training in underground abolitionism is noted, and his adoption of a "subterranean passway" as a part of his Harper's Ferry scheme is not overlooked. Finally, proof is supplied to show that the loss of slave property due to the secret channels of escape came to be one of the chief grievances of the Southern States, leading directly to attempted secession, the Civil War and the destruction of slavery.

Among the exhibits in the Appendix with which the book is supplied, we may note an exhaustive bibliography and a directory of nearly 3,000 names of underground operators.

The book has been carefully illustrated with views, many portraits of agents and some facsimiles.

ARTHUR BURCHARD WATSON.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

PRINCIPAL CAIRD on August 1st retired from the principalship of Glasgow University.

PROFESSOR MARK C. BAKER has been elected Director of the School of Music of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

PROFESSOR E. F. NICHOLS, of Colgate University, has accepted a call to the chair of Physics at Dartmouth College.

PRESIDENT E. P. GRAVES, of the University of Wyoming, has been elected President of the University of Washington.

PROFESSOR O. C. MARSH, of Yale University, has been elected an honorary member of the Geological Society of London.

It is said that Mrs. Phœbe Hearst will erect a building for mining engineering for the University of California at a cost of \$300,000.

A BUILDING for the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University has been completed during the present year at a cost of \$70,000.

PROFESSOR E. O. KENDALL has presented to the University of Pennsylvania his mathematical library of about one thousand volumes.

MR. WASHINGTON DUKE has given \$100,000 to Trinity College, Durham, N.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructors, and important college news.

C., which makes the total amount of his gifts to the College \$425,000.

DR. CHARLES H. JUDD has been called to the Chair of Physiological and Experimental Psychology in the School of Pedagogy, New York University.

THE University of California has conferred the degree of LL.D., on Professor J. M. Schaeberle in recognition of his services to the Lick Observatory.

PROFESSOR I. J. MACOMBER, of Cornell University, has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering in the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.

THE late A. S. Van Winkle, of Hazleton, Pa., has bequeathed \$45,000 each to Princeton University and Brown University and \$30,000 to Lafayette College.

DR. R. A. HARPER, of Lake Forest University, has been appointed to succeed Professor C. R. Barnes in the chair of Botany in the University of Wisconsin.

DR. GEORGE W. HILL has been appointed Lecturer in Celestial Mechanics in Columbia University, Miss Catherine W. Bruce having given \$5,000 for this purpose.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester has adopted resolutions admitting women to the institution when \$100,000 shall have been raised for the purpose.

DR. ALEX. HILL, master of Downing College, and an eminent physiologist, has been reelected Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University for the ensuing academical year.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN, of New York University, has announced an anonymous donation, thought to be from Miss Helen Gould, of \$50,000 to New York University.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the eminent chemist, President James Mason Crafts, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MISS AGNES MARY CLAYPOLE, instructor in Wellesley College, has been appointed assistant in the Department of Histology and Comparative Physiology in Cornell University.

MR. JAMES S. WATERHOUSE, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected Assistant Professor in Biology in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and will begin work in September.

DR. CHARLES HARRINGTON has been appointed Assistant Professor of Hygiene, and Dr. Franz Pfaff Instructor in Pharmacology and Physiological Chemistry, in Harvard University.

ROLLINS A. EMERSON, of the Department of Agriculture, and a graduate of the University of Nebraska, has been elected to the assistant professorship of horticulture in his *alma mater*.

PROFESSOR J. M. PAGE, the author of a recent book on *Differential Equations* has been promoted to the position of Associate Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

DR. GEORG KLEBS, of Basle, has been appointed Professor of Botany in the University at Halle. Dr. Hefs has been promoted to a full Professorship of Physics in the Lyceum at Bamberg.

THE following appointments have been made in the School of Law of the University of Illinois. William L. Drew, Professor of Law, and Thomas W. Hughes, Assistant Professor of Law.

THE will of the late Felix R. Bonnet, of Pittsburg, Pa., provides that, upon the death of his widow, \$300,000 shall go to the Western Pennsylvania University for the endowment of scholarships.

MR. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, of New York City, has presented to Yale University the Hotel Majestic at New Haven, to be used as a dormitory, and to be called the Duncan Dormitory.

DR. D. K. PEARSONS, who has assisted so many smaller colleges, has offered to give the Salt Lake College, of Salt Lake, Utah, \$50 000, on condition that its officers raise \$100,000 more within a year.

PROFESSOR G. S. FULLERTON has resigned the Vice-Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania. He will retain the Professorship in Philosophy, but has been granted leave of absence for one year.

PROFESSOR GRAHAM LUSK, of the Yale Medical School, has resigned to take the position of Professor of Physiology at the general university which is connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

THE vacancy in the Board of Managers of the Observatory of Yale University, occasioned by the death of Professor Newton, has been filled by the election of Dr. Elkin, the present director of the Observatory.

THE chair of Botany in the University of Wisconsin, vacant by the removal of Professor Charles R. Barnes to the University of Wisconsin, has been filled by

the election of Dr. R. A. Harper, of Lake Forest University.

THE University of Virginia has received \$20,000 from Henry L. Higginson, Treasurer of the J. W. and Belinda Randall Charities Corporation of Monson, Mass., to be used for the erection of a building or as a permanent fund.

DR. GISEVENUS has been appointed Associate Professor of Agriculture in the University of Königsberg; and Dr. Richard Wachsmuth, of Göttingen, has been called to a Professorship of Physics in the University of Rostock.

THE University of Paris has instituted a degree of "Doctor" without any qualifying word. The new degree is open to foreigners, and the tests are a thesis in French or Latin and a few questions on subjects selected by the candidates.

TWO of the conditional gifts of \$50,000 offered by Dr. D. K. Pearsons have been secured by the colleges collecting the additional sums required. The endowment of Beloit College is thus increased by \$200,000 and that of Mt. Holyoke College by \$150,000.

AT the meeting on June 14th the Board of Trustees of Washington & Lee appointed Mr. H. Parker Willis Adjunct Professor of Political Science for the following session. Mr. Willis is a native of Racine, Wis., and a Ph.D. of the University of Chicago.

By the will of the late Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates, of Port Chester, N. Y., the University of Michigan will receive \$125,000, the income from which is to be used in establishing a chair for the diseases of women and children, to be known as the Bates Professorship.

REV. JOHN WHITNEY has been installed as Rector of the Catholic University of Georgetown, D. C. He is a convert to the Catholic religion. He was at one time an officer in the United States Navy, but resigned his commission to become a member of the Jesuit order.

PROFESSOR BENNO ERDMANN, of Halle, well known in this country through his investigations into the philosophy of Kant, as well as through his *Logik*, has accepted a call to the University of Bonn. He will there occupy the chair made vacant by the death of Professor J. Bonna Meyer.

A BENEFACTOR of Edinburgh University, who desires for the present that his name should be withheld, has given the University such a sum as may be necessary, but not exceeding £10,000, to build and equip a laboratory and class room to be used for the teaching of public health.

C. H. BARNWELL, of Hollins Institute, Virginia, has recently received the appointment to the Instructorship of English, in Adelbert College, of Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he will be associated with Professor O. F. Emerson in Rhetoric and English Philology.

THE following appointments are announced: Dr. Charles Harrington to be Assistant Professor of Hygiene, and Dr. Franz Pfaff to be Instructor in Pharmacology and Physiological Chemistry in Harvard University; Mr. R. A. Emerson to be Assistant Professor of Horticulture at the University of Nebraska.

DR. GEORG KARSTEN, Docent in Botany in Kiel, Dr. Richard Abegg, Docent in Physical Chemistry at Göttingen, and Dr. Böhming, Docent in Zoology at Gratz, have been promoted to associate professorships.

Dr. Reitzenstein has qualified as Docent in Chemistry at Würzburg and Dr. Simon as Docent in Physics in Göttingen

DR. CHARLES HUNTER STEWART, who for the past ten years has acted as Chief Assistant in the Bacteriological Laboratory connected with the chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health in Edinburgh University, has been appointed to the new Professorship of Public Health and Sanitary Science at Edinburgh University.

PROFESSOR EARLE B. LOVELL, who has been Adjunct Professor of Civil Engineering at Lafayette College for the last three years, has resigned, and will go to Columbia University, where he has been appointed Adjunct Professor in the same department, with special charge of railway engineering and of the summer surveying school.

PROFESSOR S. C. DAVISSON, of Indiana University, will be at Harvard this year on leave of absence. Professor John B. Faught will be at the University of Pennsylvania on leave of absence with a fellowship. Professor D. D. Rothrock will return after a year's work at Leipsic. Dr. E. W. Rettger will take Professor Faught's place during his absence.

PROFESSOR JAMES SETH, of the Sage School of Philosophy, has been appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Calderwood. His colleagues on the editorial board of the REVIEW take pleasure in announcing that they will still have Mr. Seth's cooperation in conducting this journal.

MR. HENRY G. PEARSON, now Instructor in English, has been appointed assistant professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Associate Professors Hof-

man and Talbot have been appointed Professors of Mining and Metallurgy and Analytical Chemistry, respectively. Assistant Professor Bartlett has been appointed Associate Professor of Mathematics.

THE Woman's Educational Association of Boston, who have since 1892 given 15 foreign fellowships in conjunction with a Committee from the Collegiate Alumnae, have for 1898-99 given two \$500 fellowships. Miss Louise Phelps Kellogg, of Wisconsin, '97, and Miss Katharine B. Davis, of Vassar, '92, are the two successful candidates for the present year.

PROFESSOR W. M. DAVIS and Professor E. L. Mark will take advantage of the sabbatical year allowed by Harvard University to spend the period in study and research abroad, while Professor W. G. Farlow will spend the winter in the West Indies. Professor H. F. Osborn, of Columbia University, is also enjoying a sabbatical year and is at present abroad.

A NEW Professor of Law was recently appointed at Cornell University—Henry S. Redfield, A.B., Amherst. Professor Redfield is one of the most successful and highly esteemed lawyers of Southern New York, having practised in Elmira for the last twenty years as the partner of Judge Swain. He is about forty-five years old. His specialty will be practice and procedure.

CARROLL COLLEGE, of Waukesha, Wis., has received from Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Voorhees, of New Jersey, a gift of \$50,000 on condition that \$50,000 more be secured by October 1st, and that \$70,000 of the total sum be set apart as endowment, the remainder to be expended for buildings and equipment. President Walter L. Rankin has received pledges of \$6,000 toward the remaining \$50,000.

THE Association of Collegiate Alumnae has awarded its European Fellowship for '98-'99 to Miss Caroline F. Stewart, A.B., Kansas University, '92; A.M., Michigan, '95. Miss Stewart also held a fellowship at Bryn Mawr in '97. The American Fellowship for '98-'99 has been bestowed upon Miss Caroline E. Furness, Vassar, '91. She has been for three years assistant in the Observatory at Vassar.

AT a recent meeting of the Harvard authorities it was announced that Mr. Alexander Agassiz had given his valuable West India, Central and South American collections, besides a large amount of natural history material from the Pacific, to the College. In the past twenty years he has given the different departments nearly one million dollars, and, it is said, his services for that time, without pay.

PROFESSOR RAYMOND DODGE, PH.D., has been appointed Instructor in Philosophy at Wesleyan University, with special charge of the work in Physiological and Experimental Psychology. Dr. Dodge graduated from Williams College in 1893, and gained his doctorate at Halle in 1896. During the year 1896-97 he was Assistant in Psychology at Halle; and in 1897-98, Professor of Philosophy at Ursinus College.

DR. MAX F. BLAU has been elected Professor of German Language and Literature in Adelphi College. Dr. Blau is a native of Silesia, in Germany, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Leipzig University in 1888. For several years past he has held the position of Associate in German Literature at Bryn Mawr College, which position he has resigned in order to accept the professorship at the Adelphi.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, of Lowell, was elected a Trustee of Amherst in place of

Henry D. Hyde, of Boston, who died about a year ago. Mr. Allen is a graduate of the class of 1869, and has always taken much interest in the College. Permission was granted for the erection in the College church of a mural tablet in memory of the late Professor Henry Allen Frink, which has been offered by subscription of the faculty and students.

THE chair of Physics in McGill University has been filled by the election of Mr. Ernest Rutherford, and the chair of Organic Chemistry by the election of Dr. J. W. Walker. Professor Rutherford comes from New Zealand, but has recently been in residence at Trinity College, Cambridge, holding the Couttes-Trotter Studentship. Professor Walker has been since 1896 Lecturer in Organic Chemistry in University College, London.

DR. MORRIS JASTROW, JR., Professor of Semitic Languages, has for several years served as Assistant Librarian under Gregory B. Keen, who resigned to become Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Dr. Jastrow has just been elected Librarian, and at the same time received a substantial compliment from the Trustees for his efficient services as Acting Librarian during the last five months. He retains his chair in the College faculty.

DR. RICHARD ABEGG, Privat-Docent in Physical Chemistry at Göttingen, has been promoted to the rank of professor; Dr. Oswald Lohse, Observer in the Potsdam Astrophysical Observatory, has also been promoted to a professorship; Dr. Böhmig, Privat-Docent in zoology at Gratz, has been appointed assistant professor; Professor Kalkowsky, of the Technical High School in Dresden, has been appointed Director of the Geological and Prehistoric Museum there.

A GIFT of \$50,000 for the Radcliff Gymnasium, which is now being built on Mason Street, has been made by Mrs. Harriet L. Hemenway, wife of Augustus Hemenway, the donor of the Harvard gymnasium. A sum more than sufficient to purchase all the necessary apparatus has been given by Miss Marian Hovey, who has also allotted several thousand dollars for the swimming tank from the money left at her disposal by Mrs. Mary Hemenway, the mother of Augustus Hemenway.

THE plans have been accepted and contracts let for the new Smith College Chemical Laboratory. According to the decision made some time ago, the new building will be erected on the east side of Elm street, just above St. Mary's Church, on the Stoddard lot. This is the first College building to be erected off the campus. It is a memorial to the class of 1895, which has raised \$25,000 toward it. The work will begin at once and the building must be finished for occupancy by October 1st.

THE new laboratories of physiology and pathology at the University College, Liverpool, will be formally opened on October 8th. The laboratories have been erected and equipped in the most adequate way for study and research by the Rev. Thompson Yates, at a cost of £25,000. Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, has consented to perform the opening ceremony; and the Victoria University will take advantage of his visit to Liverpool to confer upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, President of Brown University, has been elected Superintendent of the Chicago Schools by the Board of Education. Thirteen votes were cast for Dr. Andrews and six for Albert G. Lane, the present Superintendent. Dr. Andrews will accept, and will

assume the duties immediately. Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who holds the Chair of Greek at Cornell University and is an alumnus of Brown University, is prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant presidency.

It was officially announced on January 29th that the President of Boston College, Rev. Timothy Brosnahan, S.J., would be replaced by Rev. William G. R. Mullan, S.J., of Holy Cross College at Worcester. Rev. Father Brosnahan will probably be appointed President of the College at Georgetown, to succeed Rev. Father Richards, or he may go to Holy Cross College to teach philosophy. He was appointed President of the College in 1894 for three years, but his term was extended to four, and during his régime the institution has materially prospered.

THE legacy of Mrs. Annie L. Paton, of New York City, securing \$100,000 to the University of Princeton on the death of her sons, William A. Paton and David Paton, will ultimately strengthen the English Department. Two of her sons are graduates of the University. David Paton was in the class of 1874, and Dr. Stuart Paton, whose portion of \$50,000 goes on his death to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, was a member of the class of 1886. The bequest to the University will establish the "William and Annie L. Paton Lectureships in Ancient and Modern Literature."

At a recent meeting of the Regents of the University of Nebraska, Dr. Frederic E. Clements was promoted from the position of assistant to that of Instructor in Botany. The following were elected Fellows for the collegiate year 1898-'99: In Mathematics, C. C. Engberg and Alta Johnson; In Chemistry, Mariel C. Gere, Benton Dales and Howard C. Parmelee; in Pedagogy, William R. Hart; In Zo-

ology, Albert B. Lewis and Charles C. Morison; in Geology, Cassius A. Fisher; in Physics, Samuel R. Cook; in Electrical Engineering, Charles H. True, and in Botany, Albert T. Bell and Cora F. Smith.

VOTING by means of ballot papers through the post, Convocation of the University of London have placed Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, who opposes the scheme for a teaching university, first on the list of those from whom Her Majesty will select a member of the Senate in succession to the late Sir Richard Quain. The two other candidates were Dr. J. B. Benson and Mr. P. Daphne. Mr. Moulton headed the poll by more than two hundred votes. It is not anticipated that the result to this election will influence the Government's intention to introduce the London University Bill at an early date.

To fill the vacancy caused at Harvard by the approaching "sabbatical year" of Professor Ashley, Dr. William Cunningham, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, has been engaged for his countryman's second half-year. Dr. Cunningham is not unknown to our readers as a writer on English economic history, being the author of the substantial two-volume treatise on *The Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, and of many other works. In 1891, he was Chairman of the Economic Section of the British Association, and he has recently held for a time the Tooke Professorship of Economic Science at King's College, London.

MR. W. H. RAWLES, Assistant in the Department of History, Indiana University, will accept a scholarship in the Department of History and Political Science at Columbia University next year and has been granted a leave of absence for a year from Indiana for purposes of graduate

study. Professor Frank A. Fetter, of the Department of Political Economy, Indiana University, will supply the place next year of Professor Edward A. Ross, of Leland Stanford University, who goes abroad for a year's study. Mr. Bogart, A.B. from Princeton, Ph.D. from Halle, lately Acting Professor at Smith College, will take Dr. Fetter's place in Indiana for the year.

THE following promotions and appointments have been made by the corporation of Yale University: Assistant Professor Sneath was promoted to a full Professorship of Philosophy in the College; Dr. Philip E. Browning, promoted from an instructorship to an Assistant Professorship in Chemistry; Dr. E. W. Scripture was given the title of Director of the Psychological Laboratory; E. M. Weier, B.A., 1895, was appointed assistant in the same laboratory; George Grant McCurdy, B.A., Harvard, 1893, was appointed to a new instructorship in Prehistoric Anthropology in the Graduate School; H. E. Gregory, B.A., 1896, Instructor in Physical Geography.

GIFTS amounting to nearly \$75,000 were announced at the twentieth annual commencement exercises of Lake Forest University. Chief among these was \$30,000, given by Henry C. Durand for a woman's dormitory, to be built in memory of Mr. Durand's mother, Lois Durand. Other gifts were announced as follows: Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, \$10,000; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, \$5,000; Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, \$5,000; Delavan Smith, \$5,000. Mrs. C. H. Quinlan, of Evanston, gave \$1,000 to be used toward a library fund in memory of her husband, Dr. Charles H. Quinlan. Dr. James G. K. McClure, who was elected last August, was installed President.

THE University of Pennsylvania has this year awarded five senior fellowships,

two honorary fellowships, fifteen regular fellowships for men and five for women and the Hector Tyndale Fellowship. The awards in science are as follows: Senior Fellowship: Chemistry, W. L. Hardin. Honorary Fellowships: Botany, A. F. Schweley and S. C. Schmucker. Fellowships: Pedagogy, C. D. Nason; Chemistry, Alfred Tingle; Biology, J. M. Greenman; Mathematics and Astronomy, J. M. Hadley; Sociology, G. R. Wicker; Mathematics, J. B. Faught. Fellowships for Women: Psychology, A. J. McKeag; Chemistry, L. G. Kollock. On the Hector Tyndale Foundation: Physics, M. G. Lloyd.

Science announces the following gifts for educational and scientific purposes: \$50,000 from a source kept secret, to Amherst College, for an academic hall in honor of President Seelye; \$20,000 from Mr. H. L. Higginson, Treasurer of the J. W. and Belinda Randall Charities Corporation of Monson, Mass., for the erection of a building, or as a permanent fund in connection with the University of Virginia. *Science* also states that two conditional gifts of \$50,000 offered by Dr. D. K. Pearsons, have been secured by the colleges collecting the additional sums required. The endowment of Beloit College is thus increased by \$200,000, and that of Mt. Holyoke College by \$150,000.

THE Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens has announced for the spring of 1899 three fellowships in classical archaeology. Two of these fellowships are to be awarded by competitive written examinations, while in the award of the third other attainments of the candidates competing will be considered. These fellowships yield an income of \$600 a year and are to be held for the college term of 1899-1900. Professor Samuel R. Winans is Princeton's re-

presentative on the Managing Committee, and will hold examinations in Princeton on March 16, 17 and 18, 1899. They are open to any man or woman holding the degree of bachelor of arts from an American college or university.

AN academic appointment of much importance has been announced by President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr College. The Philosophical Department will next year have as Associate Professor, Dr. Charles Montague Bakewell, of Harvard and the University of California, who has resigned his post in the latter University to accept the offer of the Bryn Mawr Trustees. Dr. Bakewell was graduated from the University of California, 1889, and received from the University the Master's Degree in 1891. The year 1891-'92 he spent in graduate work in philosophy at Harvard, holding the Thayer Scholarship. In addition to his work in this country, Dr. Bakewell has studied for four years in Europe and holds a Continental Doctor's degree. In 1896-'97 Dr. Bakewell took the place of Professor George Santayana, of Harvard, who had a year's leave of absence.

ANNOUNCEMENT was made recently of the resignation of Professor Francis Newton Thorpe, of the Chair of American Constitutional History in the University of Pennsylvania. Professor Thorpe was appointed Lecturer in American History in the Department of Philosophy in 1888, and a year later to the same position in the College. In 1891 he was elected to the chair from which he has resigned. Professor Thorpe has been a voluminous contributor to historical and constitutional literature. His reason for resigning is that he may devote more time to his writings, especially to the continuation of his constitutional history. As a lecturer on American history and institutions he has become widely known. In 1892 he gave a special course on this subject in New

York, and last winter a six weeks' course at the University of Chicago.

THE appointments for the coming year in the Botanical Department, Cornell University, are as follows: Dr. E. J. Durand is reappointed Instructor in Botany and Assistant Curator of the Cryptogamic Herbarium, and Mr. K. M. Wiegand, Assistant in Botany and Assistant Curator of the Phanogamic Herbarium. Mr. B. M. Duggar, now Assistant Cryptogamic Botanist of the Experiment Station, has been appointed Instructor in Botany, with special reference to experimental plant physiology, his time to be divided between instruction and work in the Experiment Station. Two graduate assistantships in Botany have been established, the holder to divide their time between assistance and investigation. Mr. W. A. Murrill, B.S., A.M., the present scholar and G. T. Hastings have been appointed to these positions for the coming year. Besides these, a fellow, or scholar, is appointed in the department.

OF the twenty fellowships annually awarded at John Hopkins University, the following were in science: Joseph Scudder Chamberlain, of Ames, Ia., S.B., Iowa Agricultural College, 1890, chemistry; Percy Millard Dawson, of Montreal, Canada, A.B., Johns Hopkins University 1894, and M.D., 1898, physiology; George Stronach Fraps, of Raleigh, N. C., S.B., North Carolina Agricultural College, 1896, chemistry; Leonidas Chalmers Glenn, of Crowder's Creek, N. C., A.B., University of South Carolina, 1891, geology; Caswell Grave, of Monrovia, Ind., S.B., Earlham College, 1895, zoology; George Oscar James, of Bowers Hill, Va., A.B., Johns Hopkins University, 1895, mathematics; Joseph Francis Merrill, of Richmond Utah, S.B., University of Michigan, 1893, physics; Eugene Lindsay Opie, of Baltimore, A.B., Johns Hopkins

University, 1893, and M.D., 1897, pathology; Frederick Albert Saunders of Ottawa, Canada, A.B., University of Toronto, 1895, physics.

THE following appointments, and changes in the Faculty, are reported from Vassar College: Laura Johnson Wylie, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English, is made full professor with charge of the department. Elizabeth E. Bickford, Ph.D., Instructor in Biology, is placed in charge of the department for 1898-99, with the title Associate Professor. Lucy Maynard Salmon, A.M., Professor of History, has leave of absence for 1898-99, and will study in Europe. Louise Bacorn, Critic in English, University of Michigan, '96; A.M., '98; Assistant of Professor Scott, Michigan. Theodore Clarke Smith, Instructor in History as substitute for Professor Salmon during her absence in Europe. Isabelle Stone, Assistant in Physics. Lucy A. Fitch, '94, is appointed Assistant to the Secretary with the privileges of a graduate student. Marie Reimer, A.B., '97, graduate student, 97-8 in Chemistry, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory. Ellen Elizabeth Shannon, resigns as Trustee of the College, and Sarah Sheppard Armstrong, '77, takes her place as Alumna Trustee.

THE following changes have been made in the Faculty of the State University of Iowa: Mr. W. D. Farnsworth, of Belmont, Mass., Instructor in French, in place of Miss Delia Hutchinson, resigned. Mr. Burton S. Easton, of Philadelphia, Instructor in Mathematics, in place of Mr. George N. Bauer, resigned. Mr. W. R. Patterson, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, Instructor in Political Science, in place of C. H. Van Law. Mr. Percy L. Kaye, of Iowa City, Instructor in History, in place of Harry G. Plum, resigned. Dr. J. C. Shrader, who for twenty-eight years has occupied the Chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in

the Medical Department, has resigned and has been appointed Professor Emeritus. Dr. J. R. Guthrie has been transferred from the Chair of Physiology to that of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Dr. L. W. Dean, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department, has been promoted to be Professor of Physiology in the same department. Dr. William R. Whiteis, Assistant Professor of Histology, has been promoted to a full professorship.

THE \$600 Bruce Fellowship at Johns Hopkins was awarded to Gilbert A. Drew, of Iowa, who this year receives the degree of Ph.D. in Biology. This is the only fellowship awarded to men having received this degree. The list of honorary and ordinary scholars for the coming year was also announced by the President. Commencement exercises closed with an elaborate reception given in McCoy Hall to the graduates. The following promotions in the Faculty have been made: Joseph S. Ames, Ph.D., now Associate Professor, to be Professor of Physics; Bert J. Vos, Ph.D., now Associate, to be Associate Professor of German. The following have been advanced from instructors to be associates in their respective departments: J. Elliott Gilpin, Ph.D., Chemistry; Harry C. Jones, Ph.D., Physical Chemistry; Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Romance Languages; James C. Ballagh, Ph.D., History, and Drs. Thomas C. Gilchrist and J. Williams Lord, now Associates, to be Clinical Professors of Dermatology, and Dr. Louis E. Livingood, now Assistant, to be Associate in Pathology.

THE resignation of Professor Hamlin after a service of twenty-six years as a member of the Faculty of Orono University and seventeen years as the head of the Department of Civil Engineering, was recognized by the adoption of appropriate resolutions. Mr. N. C. Grover, '96, was

elected Professor of Civil Engineering in place of Mr. Hamlin. Other changes made are as follows: Mr. W. S. Elden was promoted to be Assistant Professor of Latin; Mr. L. H. Merrill was appointed Professor of Biological Chemistry; Mr. F. L. Russell was appointed Professor of Biology; Merritt C. Fernald, Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Logic; Mr. E. B. Nichols, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages; Mr. C. P. Weston, Instructor in Civil Engineering; Mr. S. J. Stewart, Foreman of the Shop; Mr. A. R. Crathorne, Tutor in Mathematics; Mr. Ralph Hamlin, Assistant in Civil Engineering; Mr. E. D. Merrill, of Auburn, Assistant in Natural History; Mr. R. H. Manson, Assistant in Electrical Engineering. The President was given authority to appoint an Assistant in English, a Tutor in Physics and an Assistant in Physics.

THE annual Commencement at Columbia University on June 8 was noteworthy as the first to be held in the new and permanent home of the University on Morningside Heights. The number of degrees conferred was greater than on any previous occasion, amounting to 485 in cause, and four honorary. An unusual feature was the presentation of the Loubat prizes for the best works on the history, geography, archæology, ethnology or numismatics of North America. These prizes, amounting to 1,000 dollars for the first and 400 dollars for the second, are to be awarded every five years, beginning with the present year; and are not be less than the amounts named, but may hereafter exceed those amounts. The first prize was awarded to William Henry Holmes, for his book on "Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tide-water Provinces." The second prize was awarded to Dr. Franz Boas, for his work on "The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians." Honorable mention was made of work by Dr. Carl Lumholtz, Mr. Frank

H. Cushing and Mr. Walter Hoffman, of America, and Mr. Alfred P. Maudslay, of London.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY at Chicago has received an additional endowment fund of \$500,000 from its founder, Philip D. Armour. The original endowment of \$1,500,000 was intended to suffice when seven hundred students were expected to be the maximum attendance. But the school has rapidly outgrown the original plans. The enrolment has increased to 1,100, and for two or three years there has been an annual deficit of \$25,000. This Mr. Armour has always made up promptly. He has now determined, however, that an increase of the income-producing fund would answer the purposes more satisfactorily. The total annual income, henceforth, will amount to something like \$125,000, including the \$27,000 received from tuitions. The change will enable Dr. Gunsaulus to secure additional teachers and to expand the equipment. The most noted accession to the faculty will be Professor Irwin J. Macomber, who has had charge of the Electrical Department of Cornell University. It is intended to give more attention to the Departments of History, Literature and Political Economy. Dr. Gunsaulus will take charge of the advanced work in History, and will be assisted by George Winfield Scott, of the Leland Stanford University.

MISS LEACH, head of the Department of Chemistry at Mount Holyoke College, will remain for another year of study at Göttingen, Germany, and Miss Goldthwait, formerly Fellow in Chemistry at Chicago University, will have charge of the work in chemistry for another year. Miss Keith, head of the Department of Physics, returns from her year's study in the University of Berlin. Dr. Noyes, who has been in charge of the Department dur-

ing the past year, returns to her position in the Lake Erie College, Painesville, O. Alice Porter Stevens, A.B., formerly Instructor in German and English, returns from Germany to become Associate in German. Dr. Ellen C. Hinsdale, who has held the latter position for the past year, becomes the head of the Department. Miss Hinsdale is a graduate of Adelbert College, took her M.A. from the University of Michigan, and last year her Ph.D. in Philology at Göttingen, Germany. Dr. Hinsdale has spent five years in Germany, the last as Fellow of the Boston Educational Association. The Chair of Greek is to be filled by Dr. Mary Gilmore Williams, Mount Holyoke, '85. Miss Williams taught for some years in Lake Erie Seminary, at Painesville, O. After receiving the doctor's degree from the University of Michigan, in 1897, she went to Rome and Athens as Fellow of the Collegiate Alumnae Association.

THE University of Michigan began in 1841, with nine students and one department, that of Literature, Science and Arts. It closes the fifty-seventh year of its history at the coming commencement with 3,114 students and seven separate faculties. In its first decade the increase was slow, from 9 to 154. The medical department was added at the beginning, the law department at the end, of the second decade, when the total attained 533. At the end of the third decade women were admitted, and the total, including the new pharmacy department, was 1,102. Thus the third decade more than doubled the attendance of the second. From 1870 to 1875 there was but 25 increase, due probably to the business depression succeeding for several years the panic of 1873. From 1870 to 1898, however, the attendance has almost trebled. The falling off in the attendance of the literary department in 1895-6 from 1,523 to 1,204 is due to the separate organization of the engineering

department, whose students hitherto had been incorporated with the literary department. Just before and during the war the literary department fell off in numbers from 287 to 217, rapidly regaining, the last year of the war, and quickly passing beyond its previous registration. Since the years of business depression in 1873-79 its attendance has steadily increased, barring the subtraction of the engineers already alluded to.

THE growth of Cornell University in a single generation to its present position as the peer of the oldest and strongest is often spoken of as unparalleled in educational history. But Cornell has outdone its own record in the matter of growth this year. The start came in the establishment last fall of a graduate school of railway mechanical engineering. Then the sons of the late Hon. H. W. Sage gave the University his \$80,000 mansion and an endowment of \$100,000 for an Infirmary for students who may be ill at the University. Next on Governor Black's recommendation the Legislature authorized the establishment, under control of the Trustees of Cornell, of a State College of Forestry, appropriated for its maintenance \$10,000 a year to begin with (the same will afterwards be increased), and authorized it to use State funds for the purchase of 30,000 acres of Adirondack forest land, for a demonstration area. Last of all, but certainly not least, was the sudden appearance of an heir to Ezra Cornell and Henry W. Sage in the matter of individual beneficence. Col. Oliver H. Payne has by a wave of the magic wand created a Cornell University Medical College with an experienced teaching staff of fifth or sixty of the greatest physicians and surgeons in New York, for whose salaries he has provided; and he is now arranging for a magnificent building for the College, which will be designed by the first firm of

architects in New York city. This is not a bad record for a single year!

THE following news comes from the University of California: Professor James E. Keller, late Director of the Allegheny Observatory, now takes the directorship of the Lick Observatory, a part of the University of California. In May the Rumford Medal was conferred upon him by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Associate Professor C. L. Cory, in charge of the Electrical Department of Mechanical Engineering, has been promoted from an assistant professorship. Assistant Professor L. J. Richardson returned last year from two years' study abroad. He is now promoted from an instructorship. Professor Geo. Davidson, late in charge of the Pacific division of the U. S. Coast Survey, has been appointed to the Chair in Geography in the newly established College of Commerce. Associate Professor T. P. Bailey, of the Department of Pedagogy, has been promoted from an assistant professorship. Instructor J. T. Allen is appointed Instructor in Greek and Classical Archæology. He has spent the last year in graduate study at Yale. Instructor H. M. Hopkins is appointed Instructor in Latin. He received the degree of Ph.D. at Harvard and was formerly a teacher in Cheltenham Academy. Associate Professor W. E. Ritter, of the Zoology Department, is promoted from the assistant professorship. Instructor C. M. Bakewell, of the Department of Philosophy, has resigned to accept a professorship at Bryn Mawr. Associate Professor Senger, of the German Department, is promoted from an assistant professorship.

PROFESSOR EDWIN BRANT FROST, of Dartmouth College, has been elected Professor of Astrophysics at Yerkes Observatory. The *Chicago University Record* states that after graduating from Dartmouth in 1886 Professor Frost took Pro-

fessor Young's course in practical astronomy at Princeton and returned to Dartmouth as instructor in physics and astronomy. In 1890 he went to Germany and spent one semester at Strassburg, where he intended to continue his studies. But the opportunity of becoming voluntary assistant at the Imperial Astrophysical Observatory in Potsdam, which is but rarely accorded, took him to that celebrated institution, where he assisted Professors Vogel and Scheiner in their important spectroscopic researches on the motion of stars in the line of sight. A year later he was appointed assistant on the regular staff, and undertook his well-known investigations on the thermal radiation of sun-spots and the solar surface. The results of this work have cast grave doubts on the validity of the long-accepted idea that sun-spots are cavities in the photosphere. In 1892 Mr. Frost was elected Assistant Professor of Astronomy in Dartmouth College and Director of the Shattuck Observatory. Three years later he was advanced to a full professorship. His best known work since his return from Germany is his translation and revision of Scheiner's *Astronomical Spectroscopy*, which everywhere takes precedence over the original as the standard treatise on the subject. At the Yerkes Observatory Professor Frost will devote special attention to a photographic study of stellar spectra with the large telescope.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College it was voted to concur with the President and fellows in their votes, electing Edward Henry Strobel, A.B., LL.D., Bemis Professor of International Law; reappointing for five years from September 1st William Fogg Osgood, Ph.C., Assistant Professor in Mathematics, and Albert Andrew Howard, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Latin; and for one year from September 1st, George

Harris, D.D., George Hodges, D.D., William DeWitt Hyde, D.D., as preachers to the university; appointing Henry van Dyke, D.D., as preacher to the university for one year from September 1st; and for five years from September 1st, James Hardy Ropes, A.B., Assistant Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation; Clifford Herschel Moore, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin from September 1st, and Charles Harrington, M.D., Assistant Professor of Hygiene, and Franz Pfaff, M.D., Instructor in Pharmacology and Physiological Chemistry from September 1st. The following named committee was appointed on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1st: Faculty members, Ira Nelson Hollis, Edward Hickling Bradford, A.M., M.D., Edwin Herbert Hall, Ph.D.; graduate member, James Jackson Storrow, A.B., LL.B. Hon. Edward H. Strobel, new Professor of International Law, was born in Charleston, S. C., and graduated in 1877 at Harvard College, and in 1882 at the Harvard Law School. In July, 1885, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Madrid, at which post he served until April, 1890. While Secretary he was really in charge of the Legation for a third of the period. He was twice sent on special missions to Morocco. In April, 1893, he accepted the position of Third Assistant Secretary of the United States, and after holding this post for one year he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador. In December of the same year he was promoted to the similar post in Chili. This office he filled until August, 1897.

It is astonishing, says the *Nation*, how slowly the sentiment in favor of the admission of women to the universities is gaining ground in Germany. To be sure, three hundred and fifteen female students

attended the various universities of the Empire during the academic year just closing, but most of them were foreigners; and the German physicians, at their recent meeting at Wiesbaden, adopted resolutions to the effect that no especial benefit would result from the admission of women to medical practice nor any great harm as long as the facilities for their preparatory education were not extended beyond their present scope. In case, however, further advantages (such as the opening of girls' gymnasiums by the State) should be granted, the crowding of larger numbers of women into the medical profession would prove detrimental rather than beneficial to woman herself, while it would be of little benefit to the sick, bring no advantages to the universities or to science, and, while detracting from the dignity of the medical profession, would not further the welfare of the people at large. On the other hand, the inevitable must have dawned upon the assembly when it adopted the additional resolution that, in case the pursuit of the study of medicine by women should assume greater proportions, both their preparatory and professional training ought to be in every respect equivalent to the requirements made of men. Furthermore, individual voices, claiming for women the rights which the rank and file would still deny her, continue to be heard. Thus, Prof. Dr. Lehmann, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Würzburg, in an address delivered for the benefit of the "Frauenheil" Society and published in the Beilage of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Nos. 141 and 142) heartily defends the cause of women practitioners. It is to be regretted that Emperor William, whose personal opinion (as has been seen in the gymnasium-reform movement) is not without weight in educational matters, has declared that the sphere of women is properly limited by the "three K's," *i. e.*, *Küche*, *Kinder*, *Kirche*, or Cooking, Childbearing and Churchgoing.

DR. THEODORE EIMER, the eminent zoologist, professor in the University of Tübingen, died on May 30th, aged thirty years.

WE regret to record the death, on June 28th, at Munich, of Dr. George Bauer, Associate Professor of Paleontology in the University of Chicago.

THE death is announced of M. Souillart, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Lille, and Correspondant in the Section of Astronomy of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

WE notice with regret the announcements of the deaths of two distinguished botanists: Professor Anton Kerner, Ritter von Marilaun, Professor of Systematic Botany in the University of Vienna, and Professor Ferdinand Cohn, Professor of Botany in the University of Breslau.

WE take the following note from *Science*: Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, died of heart disease in San Francisco on the night of July 28th. Dr. Pepper belonged to a prominent Philadelphia family and was born in that city in 1843. He was connected with the University of Pennsylvania in many capacities from the time he entered as a student, being provost from 1881 to 1894, and at the time of his death Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Dr. Pepper was the author of many works on medical and other subjects, the most important of which was his *System of Medicine by American Authors*. He also founded the *Philadelphia Medical Times*. Dr. Pepper was prominent in many of the public institutions of Philadelphia, and to his initiative, ability and untiring energy the recent scientific, educational and medical progress of the city is in great measure due. From a medical school and an unimportant college, the University of Penn-

sylvania under his administration developed into a great university. He was largely or chiefly instrumental in founding the University Hospital, the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and

other institutions. He was, at the time of his death, Vice-President and the real executive of the American Philosophical Society and President of the Philadelphia Museums.

Notes and Announcements.*

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD will produce this autumn his dramatization of the *King of the Schnorrers*, by Zangwill.

DR. GEORG BRANDES has written a work on modern Scandinavian literature which is to be soon brought out in English in London.

THE Duke of Argyle is writing his memoirs, a work which ought to be much more interesting than the controversial volumes on which he has spent so much time.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Boston, have in press *American Indians*, by Dr. Frederick Starr, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago, an illustrated work for schools.

The Economic Relations of Life Insurance to Society and State is the subject of Publication No. 218 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. It includes papers on the subject, read at a meeting of the Academy, held in December, 1897, by L. G. Fouse and M. M. Dawson, with discussions by W. D. Whiting, G. E. Freyer and R. P. Falkner.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have bought the old established publishing business of Messrs. Richard Bentley & Son, of London. All Messrs. Bentley's present publications, and those heretofore issued, will hereafter be published by The Macmillan Company,

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

in London and New York. By this purchase a long list of notable books is added to the already multitudinous publications of The Macmillan Company.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce the early publication of a new edition of *The Choir Invisible*, by James Lane Allen. The text of this now famous novel has been revised and corrected by the author. This new edition will contain about thirty full-page illustrations, and some seventy others in the text, by Orson Lowell. The cover design is by the same artist. Entirely new plates have been used; and no effort has been spared to make the edition one of exceptional beauty.

ATTENTION has frequently been called to the noteworthy fact that the two greatest books about American institutions are both the work of foreigners—Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* and Professor Bryce's *The American Commonwealth*. A new edition of De Tocqueville's classic is to be issued in two volumes, with an extended introduction by President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University. A portrait of De Tocqueville, from the only likeness approved by his family, will be given.

Questions and Answers in the Theory and Practice of Military Topography, by Major J. H. Bowhill, is the title of a book recently published by the Macmillan Company. This timely work is accompanied by a folio of sixteen plates and eighteen diagrams to be used by the student as separate working plans. While avoiding useless repetitions, the whole of the questions which have been set in recent examinations, are included in this book, collected under thirty-four groups, each dealing with a particular branch of the subject.

IN "The American Men of Energy" series, the Messrs. Putnam will publish in October *Israel Putnam, Farmer and Pioneer and Major General*, by William Farrant Livingston; in "The Heroes of the Reformation" series, *Philip Melancthon, the Protestant Preceptor of Germany*, by James William Richard, D.D., Professor of Homiletics at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa. New additions to "The Story of the Nations" series will include *Modern Spain*, a timely volume by Martin A. S. Hume, and *Austria*, by Sidney Whitman.

De Patriottentijd (The Era of the Patriots) is the title of an interesting Dutch work by Dr. H. T. Colenbrander, issued at The Hague (Martinus Nijhoff). It covers the decade 1776-1786, and throws many interesting side-lights upon British and American History. The student of federal government cannot afford to ignore this book, which shows what terrible, and in this case mortal, diseases may ravage the federal body politic. It is evident that our constitutional fathers in 1787 had before them not only a living, but an awful and moribund example, from which to learn what to keep and what to reject in federalism.—*The Nation*.

A HAPPY thought, says the *Nation*, has inspired the founding of a central medium for scholarly discussion of the enormous mass of Greek papyri discovered of recent years in Egypt. Ulrich Wilcken, of Breslau, is to conduct the new *Archiv für Papyrusforschung und Verwandte Gebiete*, with the aid of many German, English, French and Italian specialists, who, as well as occasional contributors, may write in any of the languages just named, or in Latin. The prospectus, which comes to us from B. G. Teubner, Leipsic, lays stress on the sub-title, the "allied domain" of learning, which is not to be neglected for exclusive consideration of papyri finds. The *Archiv* will begin with the new year,

and is nearly ready. It embraces all the fragments of the classical song poetry that are of literary interest, and include the greater part of the recently discovered poems of Bacchylides, the best of Pindar's fragments, the scolia, and the popular songs. It is provided with introductory essays on the life and style of the various poets a statement of the chief MS. readings, metrical schemes, and full explanatory notes.

PROFESSOR OSCAR KUHN, of Wesleyan University, has nearly finished a book on the *History of the Pennsylvania Germans*. This book, which gives for the first time, a complete view of this interesting subject, will contain chapters on the condition of South Germany and Switzerland at the end of the seventeenth century; on the different periods of immigration to Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1775; on the manners and customs, language and literature and religious denominations of the Pennsylvania Germans, and their influence on the State and country. There will also be an appendix on the origin and meaning of Pennsylvania German surnames, and their change under English environment

The Bookman Literary Year-Book (Dodd) for 1898 is the first volume of a new annual publication edited by Mr. James MacArthur. Its contents are mainly reprinted from the monthly issues of *The Bookman*, and relate chiefly to "new and prominent writers of the year," a somewhat comprehensive designation, since it is made to include such men as Messrs. Edward Bellamy, Marion Crawford, S. Weir Mitchell and Hall Caine. The section of "Obituaries" includes seven sketches, that of Daudet being the longest. Other features are summaries of the book production of the year, the principal serials and dramatizations of current fiction, lists of libraries, book-clubs and "best books," directions for securing copyright and for correcting proof.

PROFESSOR HERBERT WEIR SMYTH, the author of the work on the Ionic dialect published a few years ago by the Clarendon Press, is preparing for the Macmillan Classical Series a work in two volumes on Greek Lyric Poetry. The first of these contains selections from the Melic Poets

E. P. DUTTON & Co's fall announcements include over forty new juvenile books. The most conspicuous among them are the following:

Colonel H. R. Gordon's *Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawanoes*; *The Counterpane Fairy*, by Katharine Pyle; *Poor Sally and Her Christ-*

mas, and other stories by Mary D. Brine; *An Amateur Fireman*, by James Otis; a story of Custer's last rally, entitled *The Master of Strong Hearts*, by Elbridge S. Brooks; a tale of the fourteenth century, by Mary Halsey Miller, entitled *Raoul and Iron Hand*; *Greyling Towers*, and *Hermey*, by Mrs. Molesworth; *Nic Revel*, or, A White Slave's Adventures in Alligator Land, by George Manville Fenn; *For Cross or Crescent* (The Days of Richard the Lion-Hearted), by Gordon Stables; *Life on the Ocean Wave*, or, The Cruise of the Good Ship Boreas, by the same author; *Under the Laburnums*, by Emma Marshall; and several new stories and novels by John Strange Winter and others.

MRS. ALICE MORSE EARLE'S new book entitled *Home Life in Colonial Days* will be published at an early date by the Macmillan Company. Mrs. Earle's researches into American life are already too well known to need description. In this beautifully illustrated book the author introduces us to the homes of the colonists first of all. She then leads us by the light of other days, that is by candle and lamp light, through the old time household and home circle. The serving of meals, for instance, and domestic occupation has especially attracted the author. She gives some chapters upon flax, wool culture and spinning, hand weaving, girls' occupations, jack knife industries, etc. All with the most exact and beautiful illustrations. It will be a book which should appeal with a particular force to those whose family traditions carry them back to the days of which Mrs. Earle writes.

AMONG Silver Burdett's new publications are the following:

Poetry of the Seasons, A Reader for Grammar Grades, compiled by Mary I. Lovejoy; *Braided Straws*, A Reader for Primary Grades, by Elizabeth E. Foulke; *Historic Pilgrimages in New England*, Reader for Grammar and High Schools, by Edwin M. Bacon; *The Land of Song*, Poetry Readers, 3 vols., for Primary, Lower Grammar and Higher Grammar Grades, compiled by Larkin Dunton, LL.D., Master of Boston Normal School, and Miss Katherine H. Shute, teacher of Boston Normal School; *Practical Tests in Commercial and Higher Arithmetic*, Professor Ernest L. Thurston; *Universal History*, by Robt. H. Labberton; *First Steps in the History of Our Country*, by Wm. A. Mowry; *Normal Course in Reading*, *Teacher's Manual*, *How to Teach Reading*, by Emma J. Todd and W. B. Powell; *Scientific Sewing and Garment Cutting*, by Mrs. Wakeman and Miss Heller; *The Praise Hymnary*, A Collec-

tion of Sacred Song, compiled and arranged by Thos. Y. Morgan, Wm. A. May and Phoebe M. Haynes.

Tom Benton's Luck is the title of a new book by the author of *On Many Seas* and *The General Manager's Story*. Mr. Hamblen has written this time an American boy's story of stirring adventure by land and sea, with the same freshness and graphic truthfulness that has made his two earlier books so popular. Mr. Hamblen has drawn on the memory of his own early life for many of the episodes in this story, and has made a book which must have a direct appeal to every manly instinct in boyhood. He is cast away in the city without friends, he goes to sea, and after years of adventure in foreign parts he finally wins his fortune and the girl whom he left behind when the clouds were overhead. The book is characteristically illustrated with eight full-page drawings by Mr. I. Walton Taber. The Macmillan Company who have published Mr. Hamblen's other books, will bring out this story at an early date.

A NEW book by the author of *Social Evolution* will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company. *The Control of the Tropics* is the subject of the volume, and Mr. Kidd at the outset of his argument makes the point that at the present time the foremost subject occupying the attention of the American people is one which involves the question of the future government of two of the richest portions of the tropical regions of the earth. The rivalry of the future is for the inheritance of the tropics. The control of the white man's lands has practically been settled in favor of the English-speaking peoples. The author propounds a very thoughtful theory of the stand which must be taken by the white races, and discusses the subject from a point of view which is of vital importance to all Americans at the present time. The keynote of his argument is that the dominant white races must assume the responsibility for the governmental control of the tropics.

The Ranch on the Oxhide is the title of a boy's book, by Colonel Henry Inman, author of the *Old Santa Fé Trail*, *The Great Salt Lake Trail*, etc. In this book Colonel Henry Inman has told the story

of the life of a family of two boys and two girls on a ranch in the far West before the railway stretched into Kansas. In those days every settler was likely at any time to receive a sudden visit from an Indian tribe; to meet a mountain lion as a fellow huntsman on the trail of a deer, or to clamber into the lair of a wolf when hunting small game. Our boys and girls had many such adventures. The spirit of the early days of the far West pervades the story. It is full of the fresh air of the prairie and the freedom and wholesomeness of boyhood and girlhood spent under the guidance of a father and mother of the sturdy thoughtful type who relied on Providence to back up their own force of character. Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and General Custer are characters in the story.

AMONG the forthcoming publications of Lamson, Wolfe & Co. are:

Wall Street and the Nation, by Henry Clews; *Seneca's Medea and the Daughters of Troy*, translated by Ella I. Harris, under the supervision of, and with an introduction by, Professor Albert S. Cook, of Yale University; *Dramatic Law and Dramatic Technique*, by Elizabeth Woodbridge; *Foreign Sources of Modern English*, by Charlton M. Lewis; *Aelfric*, a New Study of His Life and Writings, by Caroline Louise White; *The Life of St. Cecilia*, from MS., by Ellen Bertha Lovewell; *Dryden's Dramatic Theory and Practice*, by Margaret Sherwood; *Studies in Jonson's Comedy*, by Elizabeth Woodbridge; *Guide to the Middle English Metrical Romances*, Dealing with English and Germanic Legends and with the Cycles of Charlemagne and of Arthur, by Anna Hunt Billings; *A Sister to Evangeline*, Being the Story of Yvonne de Lamourie, and How She Went into Exile with the Villagers of Grand Pré, Charles G. D. Roberts; *Rama, the Mystic*, by Rubie Carpenter; *Skenandoah*, a poem, by Clinton Scollard; *Giovio and Guilia* (a metrical romance), by Clinton Scollard; *Songs of Good Fighting* (sea ballads), by Eugene White.

MR. FRANK STOCKTON's new book to be published by the Macmillan Company, bears for its title *Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts*. These wild stories from Mr. Stockton's pen are drawn from what are to many the most fascinating pages in our history. In dealing with his subject Mr. Stockton has taken his facts and incidents from authentic sources. His stories form an account of the rise and decline of buccaneering and piracy in our West In-

dian waters. In the seventeenth century Spanish exactions grew so monstrous that English, French and Dutch combined in self-defense, and the buccaneers sprang into being. From the ranks of these men with a moral purpose rose the pirates, whose warfare was for private gain. These wild stories are intended for the general reader. Boys especially will seize upon them. What boy has not a sneaking sympathy for Captain Kidd and Jean Lafitte? The student also will find much matter which, while of real historical value, will relieve the monotony of hard reading.

The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom, by Wilbur H. Siebert, Associate Professor of European History, Ohio State University, with an introduction by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University, is the title of an interesting work to be brought out by the Macmillan Company at an early date. This is the first attempt in a systematic study of the efforts and results of the efforts put forth by Abolitionists during a period of more than sixty years in behalf of hundreds of slaves that sought and received freedom by flight. The volume is illustrated with portraits of well-known "conductors" and "passengers," reproductions of typical stations, etc., besides facsimiles, maps and the like. Years have been spent in accumulating material from the most reliable sources, and the fascinating narrative can be depended upon for entire accuracy. The Appendix contains a list of notable fugitive slave cases, a directory of more than 3,000 names of underground operators arranged alphabetically by States and Counties and a bibliography.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce that the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press have undertaken the publication of a series of monographs upon material obtained by Dr. Arthur Willey, Balfour Student of the University of Cambridge, from New Britain, the Loyalty Islands and other islands of the South Pacific during the years 1895-1897 inclusive. The work will include the zoölogical results of the expedition, and will, it is expected, be completed in 5 or 6 parts. There will be numerous illustrations. The first part (to be published in August) will contain the following contributions: 1. *On the*

Anatomy and Development of Peripatus novae-britanniae, by Arthur Willey, D.Sc.
 2. *On a little-known sea-snake from the South Pacific*, by G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.
 3. *Account of the Phasmidae with notes on the eggs*, by D. Sharp, M.A., F.R.S.
 4. *Metaprotella sandalenensis*, n. sp., by Dr. Paul Mayer.
 5. *Report on the Milipedes and Centipedes*, by R. I. Pocock.
 6. *Report on the Arachnida*, by R. I. Pocock. The second part will be published in November.

The Rise and Growth of American Politics, a sketch of constitutional development, by Henry J. Ford, is the title of a book to be published shortly by the Macmillan Co. This work is a systematic explanation of the characteristics of American politics, tracing them from their colonial origins and English antecedents, through the various phases of their development, down to the present day. The adoption of the constitution is treated as an incident of the process, and an important feature of the work is the account given of the stresses and reactions upon practical politics, caused by the condensation of the political ideas of the fathers into a rigid frame of government. The result was that constitutional development was forced to take its course outside of the written constitution and provide its own agencies. Hence, party organization is classed among the organs of government and is discussed from that point of view. In conclusion, the work attempts to forecast the ultimate type to which American politics are tending, and reaches conclusions more gratifying to national pride than are usually set forth in political treatises.

MESSRS D. C. HEATH & Co. will publish during the months of September and October:

Sir Roger de Coverley Papers from the Spectator, edited by Professor William Henry Hudson, illustrated; Goldsmith's *The Vicar of Wakefield*, with introduction and essay upon Goldsmith, by Professor William Henry Hudson, with seventeen full-page illustrations; *The Essentials of Argumentation*, for college classes, by Elias J. MacEwan; *English Etymology*, by Dr. Friedrich Kluge, of Freiburg, and Professor Frederick Lutz, of Albion College; *The Beginner's Reader*, by Florence Bass, Indianapolis, fully illustrated, many colored pictures; *The State*, or Elements of His-

torical and Practical Politics, by Woodrow Wilson, revised edition, largely rewritten; *Our Feathered Friends*, by Elizabeth and Joseph Grinnell, fully illustrated with drawings from nature; *Glimpses of Nature for Little Folks*, for first-reader pupils, by Katharine Griel, illustrated with many colored pictures; *Gymnastic Stories and Plays*, physical exercise for the first two years of school, by Rebecca Stoneroad; *Fridtjof Nansen*, a book for youth in schools, by Jacob V. Bull, translated from the Norwegian by M. R. Barnard and Dr. P. Groth, illustrated; Enault's *Le Chien du Capitaine*, with notes and vocabulary, by Professor C. Fontaine; *Le Main Malheureuse*, edited by Miss H. A. Guerber; Sarcey's *Le Siege de Paris*, edited by Professor I. H. B. Spiers.

THE fifty-fifth volume of Sidney Lee's *Dictionary of National Biography* (Macmillan Co.) passes the boundary line between S. and T. The prolific Stuarts, Talbots, Taylers and Taylors insure the filling, but this section is comparatively deficient in great or interesting characters. Dean Swift is easily the first in this class, and is exhibited in twenty-three pages by Leslie Stephen, who does not here, as sometimes, confine himself to succinct narration, but essays a summing up. The general tone of this sketch is favorable to the Dean. The notice of J. A. Symonds is to be commended for impartiality, and the Baroness Tautpoeus is also discriminatingly treated. An Englishman who, along with Daguerre, has conferred an immeasurable benefit on mankind, William Henry Fox Talbot, "Pioneer of photography," is shown to have been, besides, a mathematician of no mean powers; and "he was, with Sir Henry Rawlinson and Dr. Hincks, one of the first to decipher the cuneiform inscriptions brought from Nineveh." In other ways, too, his versatility was remarkable. Another and a greater mathematical genius, J. J. Sylvester, is commemorated in the same volume, where, having American associations, are to be found, further, Gilbert Stuart, the painter; Cardinal Taschereau; General Tarleton, of Revolutionary fame, and William Strachey, the Virginian colonist and author, who is reputed to have given to Shakespeare the hint of the "still-vex'd Bermoothes."—*Nation*.

AMONG the new books to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., are the following:

Stonewall Jackson, by Lieut.-Col. G. F. N.

Henderson; *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve, C.E.*, late Editor of the *Edinburgh Review* and Registrar of the Privy Council; *The Traditional Poetry of the Finns*, by Senatore Comparesi, translated by Mrs. Isabella M. Anderson; *The Gold Coast, Past and Present*, by George Macdonald; *The Life and Letters of Sir George Savile, Baronet*, First Marquis of Halifax, by H. C. Foxcroft; *Problems of Modern Industry*, Essays by Sidney and Beatrice Webb; *The Trout*, by the Marquis of Granby; *The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places*, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.; *Old Celtic Romances*, Twelve of the most beautiful of the Ancient Irish Romantic Tales, translated from the Gaelic, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.; *A Handbook on School Management and Methods of Teaching*, by P. W. Joyce, LL.D.; *Yule Logs*, edited by G. A. Henty; *The Arabian Nights*, edited by Andrew Lang; *Coleridge*, edited by Andrew Lang; *Two Little Runaways*, by James Buckland, Esq.; *Further Doings of the Three Boal Babes*, a Story in Pictures; *The Castle Inn*, by Stanley J. Weyman; *Hope the Hermit*, by Edna Lyall; *The Metaphysic of Experience*, by Shadworth H. Hodgson; *An Epitome of Human Histology*, by Arthur W. Weyse; *Men and Movements in the English Church*, by the Rev. Arthur Rogers; *The World's Unrest and Its Remedy*, by James Field Spalding; *The Kenotic Theory*, Considered with Particular Reference to Its Anglican Forms and Arguments, by the Rev. Francis J. Hall; *The King's Rivals*, by E. A. Barrow; *Plane and Solid Geometry*, by James Howard Gore; *The Provincial Governor*, by E. B. Greene, Ph.D.

AMONG the announcements of the Doubleday & McClure Co. are the following:

Flashlights on Nature, by Grant Allen; *The Business Girl*, by Ruth Ashmore; *Bird Neighbors*, by Neltje Blanchan; *Birds that Hunt and are Hunted*, by Neltje Blanchan; *The Popular Ornithology*, by Neltje Blanchan; *Memoirs of 1812-1813*, by Sergeant Bourgoyne; *The Barrys*, by Shan F. Bullock; *South America*, by Hezekiah Butterworth; *The Rescue*, by Joseph Conrad; *The Open Boat*, by Stephen Crane; *Thro' Lattice Windows*, by W. J. Dawson; *Songs of Action*, by A. Conan Doyle; *Klondike Nuggets*, by Edward S. Ellis; *How to Study Shakespeare*, by William H. Fleming; *The Eye of a God*, by W. A. Fraser; *Life and Character of General U. S. Grant*, by Hamlin Garland; *The Well Bred Girl in Society*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison; *Life Masks of Great Americans*, by Charles Henry Hart; *Mistress Nancy Molesworth*, by Joseph Hocking; *The Butterfly Book*, by W. J. Holland, LL.D.; *Home Games and Parties*, by Mrs. S. T. Rorer; *Adventures of Captain Kettle*, by Cutcliffe Hyne; *Inside of One Hundred Homes*, by W. M. Johnson; *As We Grow Old*, by Dr. Maurus

Jokai; *The Day's Work*, by Rudyard Kipling; *Life's Book of Animals*; *Moran of the Lady Letty*, by Frank Norris; *A Queen of Men*, by William O'Brien; *Bob, Son of Battle*, by William Ollivant; *How to Plan the Home Grounds*, by Samuel S. Parsons, Jr.; *The Lady of Castrell March*, by Owen Rhoscomyl; *Good Cooking*, by Mrs. S. T. Rorer; *Cyrano de Bergerac*, by Edward Rostand; *Natural Taxation*, by Thomas G. Shearman; *The Life of Henry Drummond*, by George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D.; *The People of Our Neighborhood*, by Mary E. Wilkins; *What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?* by Charles F. Wingate; *A Gunner Aboard the "Yankee"*, from the Diary of Number Five on After Port Gun.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & Co.'s preliminary fall announcements include:

The Science of Finance, by Professor Henry C. Adams, of the University of Michigan; *A History of English Romanticism—XVIII. Century*, by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale; *Essays on Education*, by the late Francis A. Walker, edited by Professor J. P. Monroe, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Essays on Economics*, by the late Francis A. Walker, edited by Professor D. R. Dewey, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Tony Drum, A Cockney Boy*, by Edwin Pugh, author of *King Circumstance*, with cover and illustrations in color, by Wm. Nicholson; *The Rapin*, by H. de Vere Stacpoole; *Music and Musicians*, by Albert Lavignac, translated by William Marchant and edited with a chapter on American Music by H. E. Krehbiel, with numerous illustrations; *Modern American Oratory*, Speeches, each entire, by Schurz, Jeremiah S. Black, Phillips, Depew, Curtis Henry W. Grady and Beecher, with a discussion of modern oratory, notes and a biography by Ralph C. Ringwalt, Instructor in Columbia; *A Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, based on Sir William Smith's larger Dictionary, edited by F. Warre Cornish, Vice Provost of Eton College; *A Political History of Contemporary Europe*, by Charles Seignobos, edited by Professor S. M. Macvane, of Harvard; *French Lyrics*, over 200 poems by fifty poets, selected and edited by Professor A. G. Canfield, of the University of Kansas; *A Rhetoric*, by Professor A. G. Newcomer, of Stanford University; *An Elementary Botany*, by Professor Geo. F. Atkinson, of Cornell; *Toepffer's Bibliothèque de Mon Oncle*, edited by Robert L. Taylor, of Yale; *Rosegger's Waldschulmeister*, abridged and edited by Professor L. Fossler, of the University of Nebraska; *Elements of Algebra*, by G. W. Evans, of Boston English High School; *Graphical Algebra*, by Professor F. E. Nipher, of Washington University.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish in the early autumn *The Great Salt Lake*

Trail, by Colonel Henry Inman and the Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill). This will be a companion volume to the *Old Santa Fé Trail*, and will be illustrated with eight full-page drawings by F. Coman Clarke, and initials and tail pieces by Thomson Willing. Like the *Old Santa Fé Trail*, Colonel Inman's book is a complete arsenal of stories relating to the Great Salt Lake Trail. He carries the reader from the earliest pioneering expedition down to the opening of the trans-continental railroad. Colonel Inman sees his material with the eyes of the frontiersman, and herein lies the great charm of his book. He has accepted things as he found them, and has not stayed to philosophize on the deeper meaning of the scenes he describes, but has contented himself with the rôle of raconteur. The chapter on the Mormon hegira is of very considerable interest, and not only has Colonel Wm. F. Cody collaborated with Colonel Inman throughout the book, but he has written some autobiographical chapters which throw much light on his own interesting career. The story of the Pony Express and its plucky and hardy riders also finds a fitting place in the book. Like Colonel Inman's former book, *The Old Santa Fé Trail*, this new book on *The Great Salt Lake Trail* makes a direct appeal to the love of story telling that is rooted deep in our nature and it gains much from the fact that many of those who move in its pages still live and that their deeds are part of the history of our country.

The Churchman's Library is the title of a series of theological works which will be published in this country by THE MACMILLAN CO. The editor of the series is John Henry Burn, B.D., Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Aberdeen. The subject of each volume will be some question which is occupying the attention of church people at the present time.

The publication of the four following volumes is announced: *The Beginnings of English Christianity*, by W. E. Collins, M.A., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, King's College, London, crown 8vo. (ready); *Some New Testament Problems*, by Arthur Wright, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Cambridge, crown 8vo. (ready); *Some Old Testament Problems*, by John P. Peters, D.D., D.Sc. (ready shortly); *The Kingdom of Heaven*

Here and Hereafter, by Canon Winterbotham, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (ready shortly).

The publishers believe that the unprecedented development, among the laity, of an intelligent interest in all that concerns the subject-matter of religious belief, Christian Institutions and theological literature—exegetical, historical and liturgical—indicates a distinct demand for such a series as this is intended to be. Accordingly, their editor has enlisted the services of a band of scholars, all of whom, having made a special study of their respective subjects, are in a position to furnish the best results of modern research accurately and attractively.

The books will be published at such a reasonable price as to put them within the reach of the average reader.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have in press Henry Cabot Lodge's *Story of the Revolution*, which has been running in their magazine; *War Memoirs of an Army Chaplain*, by Henry Clay Trumbull, D.D.; *The Story of Spain Briefly Told*, by Mary Platt Parmelee; *Our Navy in the Spanish War*, by John R. Spears; a new edition of *The Navy in the Civil War*; *A History of Modern Europe*, by Ferdinand Schwill, instructor in the University of Chicago; *Thomas Gainsborough: His Life and Works*, by Walter Armstrong of the British Museum; a new volume of Donald G. Michell's *American Lands and Letters; Causes and Consequences*, a social and political essay, by John J. Chapman; *Architectural Essays*, by W. P. P. Longfellow; *Fashion and Fashions in Paris*, by Octave Uzanne, with 100 full-page colored text and 230 text illustrations, by François Courbin; *Music and Manners from Pergolesi to Beethoven*, by Henry Edward Krehbiel; by the same author, *Henry T. Finck, W. J. Henderson, W. F. Apthorp and others; The Music Lovers' Library*, a series of popular volumes; *Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History*, by George Meredith; *Worldly Ways and By-Ways*, essays from the *Evening Post*, by Eliot Gregory ("An Idler"); *Rome*, by Reinhold Schoener, with 300 full-page (quarto) illustrations; *In the Highest Andes*, by Edward A. Fitzgerald, F.R.G.S., with sixty full-page illustrations from the author's photographs; *The Workers—The West*, by Walter A.

Wyckoff; and *A Study of English Prose Writers*, by Professor J. Scott Clark, of the Northwestern University. The same firm has in preparation the *Life and Letters of Eugene Field*, by Slason Thompson.

A PARTIAL list of D. Appleton & Co.'s autumn publications embraces:

Recollections of the Civil War, by Charles A. Dana, with portrait; *The Scientific Memoirs of Thomas Henry Huxley*, edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. E. Ray Lankester, in four volumes (Vol. I., with 32 plates and photographic portrait); *Spanish Literature*, by J. Fitz Maurice-Kelly, a new volume in the *Literatures of the World Series*, edited by Edmund Gosse; *Admiral Porter*, by James Russell Soley, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, a new volume in the *Great Commanders' Series*, edited by General James Grant Wilson; *The Story of the Railroad*, by Cy Warman, illustrated by B. West Clinedinst and others, a new volume in the *Story of the West Series*, edited by Ripley Hitchcock; *The History of the World*, a new volume in the *Concise Knowledge Library*, illustrated; *Philip's Experiments, or Physical Science at Home*, by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard University; and in Appleton's Home-Reading Series: *Historic Boston and its Neighborhood*, an historical pilgrimage personally conducted by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, illustrated; *Our Country's Flag*, by Edward S. Holden, illustrated; *Playtime and Seedtime*, by Francis W. Parker and Nellie L. Helm; *The Earth and Sky*, by Edward S. Holden; *Her Memory*, by Maarten Maartens; *The Phantom Army*, by Max Pemberton; *David Harum*, a story of American Life, by Edward Noyes Westcott; *A Herald of the West*, a Romance of 1812, by J. A. Altscheler; *The House of Hidden Treasure*, by Maxwell Gray; *The Gospel Writ in Steel*, a story of the American Civil War, by Arthur Paterson; *The Lust of Hate*, by Guy Boothby; *The Widower*, by W. E. Norris; *The Scourge of God*, by J. Bloundelle-Burton; *Brother Simple*, by R. D. Chetwode; *The Golden Chain*, by Horace Annesley Vachell; *The Hero of Erie* (Commodore Perry), by James Barnes, a new volume in the *Young Heroes of our Navy Series*; *With the Black Prince*, by William O. Stoddard; *The Pilot of the Mayflower*, by Hezekiah Butterworth; *Success Against Odds*, William O. Stoddard; *Bible Stories in Bible Languages*, by Edward Tuckerman Potter, new edition, with an introduction by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York.

THE title of Mr. Marion Crawford's new book is *Ave Roma Immortalis*. Studies from the *Chronicles of Rome*. In two volumes. These volumes are unlike any of the numerous books which have been

written about Rome. The author was born in Italy, where his childhood and youth were spent in the Eternal City, so that her language and her customs are as familiar to him as if they had been his inheritance, while as the son of an artist he was especially sensitive to her charm. For many years he has been a close student of the old Latin and Italian chronicles, in many of which there are true stories more tremendous than any writer of fiction would dare to invent, and his own memory runs back to a state of society which already seems almost as remote as the middle ages. He begins with a brief historical study of the rise of Rome with sketches of some of the great men who made her greatness and afterwards takes the fourteen different regions or wards into which the city was divided in mediæval times, and goes through them one after another, describing the characteristic buildings of each as they have been in different ages, and as we see them now, and giving the histories of the people who lived and fought and loved and died in them, leaving their names and their memories to haunt the stones forever. An immense amount of information has been brought together in a convenient form, while Mr. Crawford's enthusiasm for his subject, together with his skill and experience as a novelist enable him to breathe life into the shadowy figures of legend and romance. The book will be a delightful companion in rambles about the city, while its historical value entitles it to a permanent place in the library. There are thirty full-page illustrations in photographic of rare and historic scenes, and one hundred other illustrations which have been especially drawn for the text. The Macmillan Company will publish it at an early date. A large paper edition limited to one hundred and fifty copies will also be issued. First proofs will be in sepia, and proofs of photogravures on plate paper.

AMONG Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Company's fall publications are the following:

A Sculptor's Adventures in the Sunset Land, by Edward Kemeys; *Dorothy Deane*, by Ellen Olney Kirk; *The Magic of the Horse-Shoe*, with notes on other popular superstitions, by Robert Means Lawrence, M.D.; *The Black Curtain*, by Flora Haines Loughead; *A Century of Indian Epigrams*, chiefly from the Sanskrit of Bhartrihari, by Paul E. More; *The*

Battle of the Strong, by Gilbert Parker; *Afternoons in the College Chapel*, by Francis G. Peabody, D.D.; *The Starlight Calendar*, compiled by Kate Sanborn; *A History of the Presidency*, by Edward Stanwood, Litt.D.; *The Battles of Trenton and Princeton*, by William S. Stryker; *The Charming Sally*, privateer schooner of New York, *A Tale of 1765*, by James Otis, author of *Toby Tyler, The Boys of 1745*, etc.; *The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution*, by Hannis Taylor; *Stories of the Cherokee Hills*, by Maurice Thompson; *The Corona and the Coronet*, by Mabel Loomis Todd; *The Boys of Old Monmouth*, a story of the American Revolution, by Everett T. Tomlinson; *The Story of Little Jane and Me*, by M. E.; *Social Ideals in English Letters*, by Vida D. Scudder; *The Bibliograph and Other People*, by Leon H. Vincent; *The Silva of North America*, a description of the trees which grow naturally in North America, exclusive of Mexico, by Charles Sprague Sargent; *A World of Green Hills*, by Bradford Torrey; *The Fair God*, a tale of the Conquest of Mexico, by Lew Wallace; *Letters to George Washington*, Vol. I., 1752-1761, edi-

ted by S. M. Hamilton; *A Lover of Truth*, by Eliza Orne White; *James Russell Lowell and His Friends*, by Edward Everett Hale; *In the Brave Days of Old*, a story of adventure in the time of King James the First, by Ruth Hall; *Reminiscences*, by Julia Ward Howe; *A Great Love*, a novel, by Clara Louise Burnham; *John Adams*, the statesman of the American Revolution, with other essays and addresses, historical and literary, by Mellen Chamberlain; *On Tides*, by George H. Darwin; *The Beginnings of New England*, or, the Puritan Theocracy in its relations to civil and religious liberty, by John Fiske; *The Life of Our Lord in Art*, with some account of the artistic treatment of the life of St. John the Baptist, by Estelle M. Hurl; *Human Immortality*, two supposed objections to the doctrine, by William James; *Prisoners of Hope*, a novel, by Mary Johnston; *The Life and Letters of Paul the Apostle*, by Lyman Abbott, D.D.; *Salmon P. Chase*, by Albert Bushnell Hart; *Charles Sumner*, by Moorfield Storey; *Thaddeus Stevens*, by Samuel W. McCall; *Charles Francis Adams*, by Charles Francis Adams; *The Puritans*, by Arlo Bales.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Princeton, Old and New. By James W. Alexander. Charles Scribner's Sons.

In these "recollections of undergraduate life" Mr James W. Alexander gives within the compass of 109 pages an admirable presentation of his subject. It is, in fact, a model among books of its kind, for while it is written in a spirit of sincerest loyalty to the author's *alma mater*, the note of exaggeration is never sounded and genuine admiration never degenerates into pervivd zeal. Moreover, and this is its chief excellence, where merits are not few, it makes the secret of that loyalty to Princeton perfectly intelligible to an outsider. To the Princetonian it will seem all too brief, no doubt, but its brevity is in reality to its advantage, for the sharpness of the impression made upon the general reader by its animated pages is not effaced by subsequent fulness of detail. In this little volume Mr. Alexander has done a service to Princeton that Princetonians everywhere will most assuredly thank him for.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Attitude of the Greek Tragedians towards Art.—Greek Tragedy in the Light of Vase Painting. By John H. Huddilston. The Macmillan Co.

In these two recent works Dr. Huddilston has

hit on a rather new vein, which has not been fully explored even by German scholarship. The former monograph has Euripides for its center, and brings out in a very interesting manner the sympathetic feeling of this poet for the art of his period, and his technical acquaintance with its details. Art was one of the many sides on which he touched the life of his generation and represented its moods and general drift. If he had not actually, according to the tradition, the training of a painter, he was at any rate a connoisseur, with an eye for the picturesque and a splendid gift for pictorial description. He was his own most brilliant scene painter. He indulged his gift, doubtless, to the delight of his audiences. It was an innovation; it was not dramatic action, but it brought out his strong point, it was justified partly by the tradition of the Messenger's speech, partly by success. The tableaux he painted so minutely linger on the memory, and impressed with their vividness the art of the following centuries.

Sophocles had not the same taste or the same gift; if he had, he preferred not to indulge it. His extant plays contain hardly an allusion to the rich developments of art that were going on about him; they reveal no interest in the subject. He stands, in fact, quite alone in this attitude, since Æschylus is distinctly fond of the spectacular, and shows a strong interest in the art of

his period. He describes in detail, for example, the devices borne by the Chieftains in the "Seven against Thebes," and these devices are more or less realized in contemporary art.

* * *

So much for Euripides, the connoisseur; his influence on art was as enduring as it was extraordinary. It began almost in his lifetime, and it is felt in the Roman sarcophagi and the Pompeian wall-paintings. It inspired the passion and violence of the Farnese Bull, and struck the note of the sculpture of the Pergamene school. So far as the vases are concerned, they are another testimony of his lasting and widespread popularity. His plays were really made household words by wandering troops of actors; they became familiar from Asia Minor to Italy. Out of hundreds of Etruscan urns two-thirds deal with Euripidean scenes. The cheap Megarian bowls are a popular illustration of the mania for Euripides. The artist generally works with independence, and is inspired rather than controlled by the original scene. Occasionally, in some detail, he can be detected following with fidelity the letter of the poet. The vase then becomes a precious, because nearly contemporary, commentary on the text.

Æschylus is the next favorite with the artists, particularly his famous picture of the Sleeping Furies in the Delphic temple, and his recognition scene at the tomb of Agamemnon. Curiously enough, he is not in vogue with the Attic potters; every one of the scenes here published derives from vases of Lower Italy, and this means that certain of his plays continued to be admired by those ardent theatre goers of Apulia and Campania, who preferred a good play to fighting or transacting serious business with Roman ambassadors.

Not a single vase-painting can be positively assigned to any extant play of Sophocles. Of course, nine-tenths of his plays are lost, and the monuments are very incomplete. However, the fact is singular, and Dr. Huddilston explains it by saying that "Sophocles was not a creative power." He really means that Sophocles, so far as we know, did not invent many novel and strikingly picturesque scenes which lead themselves to the painter.

* * *

Dr. Huddilston very properly objects to the present entire dissociation of archeology from editions of the tragedians. He forgets, perhaps, Dr. Sandys's learned and beautiful edition of the "Bacchæ," and the delight and illumination which its illustrations afford. * * * Dr. Huddilston is himself well equipped for the task which he suggests. His acquaintance with the monuments is wide and scientific, his judgment and reasoning in matters of art are sound, his selections most instructive. He may perhaps give us a specimen of some play or plays in which the illustrations shall include a judicious selection from all the sources—sarcophagi and paintings, as well as the vases.

Familiar Life in Field and Forest. The Animals, Birds, Frogs and Salamanders. By F. Schuyler Mathews. D. Appleton & Co.

There are few things more gratifying to the lover of nature than those momentary glimpses of wild animals which he sometimes obtains while passing through the field or forest. To seek them is like taking a chance in a lottery; there are numerous blanks and few prizes. But because the wild folk are not in constant evidence like the wild flower is no proof that they are uncommon. It may be largely a matter of good fortune if one catches a glimpse of some wild creature on the highway, but in the forest it depends chiefly upon the observer and his conduct. Wild animals never become familiar to one who is heedless and impatient. The rustle of a leaf or the snap of a twig will send the timid burrower to the depths of his hole, and it requires a more than ordinary patience to await his reappearance. It should be borne in mind, also, that wild animals vary in their range from year to year and season to season. What seemed to be absent or extinct twenty years ago may not be so to-day. The borders of abandoned farms are constantly invaded by animals which were not supposed to live within many miles. Occasionally an otter, a lynx, a deer, or a bear is unexpectedly encountered, and at once the whole country turns out to hunt it down, though there is no good reason why our woodland neighbor should be slain, unless by committing depredations it becomes a public enemy.

Mr. Mathews's experiences with wild animals have been sufficient to develop a respect for their natural rights and a desire to speak a good word for them on suitable occasions. His little book is intended to assist the observer to become acquainted with his woodland neighbors, to recognize the different species and to learn something of their ways. For this it is well adapted, and we think would prove a welcome guide to many an intelligent boy or girl on summer outing. Mr. Lyman Underwood has contributed some excellent photographs from nature to which are added many pen-and-ink sketches by the author. To Messrs. Bangs, Henshaw, and Professor Garman the author is indebted for assistance in bringing the scientific matter up to the latest date. Finally, the publishers have done their part in making the volume attractive, and for this they will, doubtless, not go unrewarded.—*Nation*.

Karl Marx and the Close of His System. By Eugene von Boehm-Bawerk. The Macmillan Company.

The appearance in 1894 of the third volume of Karl Marx's "Capital" almost thirty years after the publication of the first volume, marked the completion of this remarkable work. Few books have been so unhesitatingly accepted by adherents, so carefully read by students, or so unsparsingly attacked by critics as the earlier vol-

umes of the series, and the appearance of the third and concluding volume was awaited impatiently, albeit with different motives, by friend and foe alike. Perhaps the very delay in its publication may have contributed somewhat to the domination of the Marxian system in socialistic schools. Critics who discovered glaring inconsistencies in the first volume, which appeared in 1867, were told that a satisfactory explanation would appear in the next. The second volume, which appeared in 1883, two years after Marx's death, gave no light on the matter, but promised a final solution of the difficulties. This has been duly given in the last volume, with what success will soon appear; but whether successful or not, the system has at last been completed, and disciple and critic must now both abide by the printed word and can no longer indulge in speculation or hope. In the present essay Prof. Boehm-Bawerk shows that the inconsistencies of the first volume are not explained in the third; in fact the third volume contradicts the first. Instead of a solution Marx has presented a mystification. As a critic of Marx no one is better qualified than Professor Boehm-Bawerk, who is already well known to English readers as the author of a "Critical History of the Theories of Interest" and "Positive Theory of Interest." He is, however, perhaps, better known in his capacity as Minister of Finance in Austria, and as Honorary Professor in the University of Vienna. The present volume is a translation from the German, and first appeared in a *Festschrift* in honor of Prof. Karl Kries, of Heidelberg, in 1896. It is marked not only by the acuteness and justice of the criticisms, but also by the clearness and exactness of the interpretation of Marx's position and meaning—and only those who have read "Das Kapital" in the original will appreciate what high praise this is. Probably no man ever wrote a more involved, abstruse, confused and difficult style than Marx, and but comparatively few persons even among his professed adherents have had the courage to wade through his involved periods. For any one who wishes to acquaint himself with the outline of the Marxian system, and at the same time to read the most searching and conclusive refutation of that system, the book under review may be unhesitatingly recommended.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Law and Politics in the Middle Ages, with a Synoptic Table of Sources. By Edward Jenks, M.A., Reader in English Law in the University of Oxford. Henry Holt & Co.

This is a brilliant book, and it will be a perfect godsend to many a young student of legal history. It tries to do—and, so far as exposition is concerned, in large measure succeeds in doing—what Sir Henry Maine did in so masterly a manner; light up the forest of technical detail with a few great generalizations, and make even the forms of legal procedure illustrate social evolution. Fifteen years have passed since the

last of Maine's notable books, the "Early Law and Custom," was given to the world. During the interval Seebohm, Maitland and Round have made very large additions to our knowledge of early English institutions; while with Bruner and Schröder, Viollet and Esmein coming to be familiar names to English and American students, a beginning has been made in the direction of a comparative jurisprudence worthy of the name. Yet if the older generation of law students troubled themselves too little about history, the present generation are in some danger of being overwhelmed by the multiplicity of historical particulars commended to their attention. There might seem to be room for a new venture in generalization; and Mr. Jenks, with an experience unusually wide for a comparatively young writer—including, as it does, personal observation of the workings of Australian democracy—and with a style both clear and forcible, would seem to be in some ways peculiarly well qualified for the task. He has, indeed, produced a fascinating book.

The Book of the Prophet Isaiah. By the Rev. J. Skinner, D.D. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company.

These two small volumes, of the Cambridge Bible for Schools and College series, are packed full of information and helpful notes relative to the Prophet Isaiah, his times, and prophetic writings. Dr. Skinner is well known among Biblical scholars, and has earned a name for exact and careful scholarship. He brings, therefore, to his work the necessary qualifications for putting in a short and pithy manner well arranged and well digested information. The reader will find within the covers of these modest little volumes aid and suggestive notes that some more elaborate and expensive commentaries fail to supply. The first volume covers the first thirty-nine chapters, and the second continues to the close of the book. Regarding the chapters treated in the second volume, Dr. Skinner says: "Critical writers generally assign them to an anonymous prophet living in the latter part of the Babylonian exile. * * * It would, however, be a mistake to allow this critical question to dominate the inquiry into the nature and teaching of the prophecy. * * * The proper course obviously is first of all to gain as clear an idea as possible of the prophecy itself, and then to consider what light is thereby thrown on its origin." We have quoted Dr. Skinner's own words to show our readers the spirit in which he approaches this much controverted question as to authorship.—*The Living Church*.

Cornell Studies in Classical Philology. Edited by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Charles Edwin Bennett and George Prentice Bristol. No. VI., "Studies in Latin Moods and Tenses." By Herbert Charles Elmer. The Macmillan Company.

The author's chief purpose, as he states it, is to prove "unjust the claims of Latin grammarians that in certain expressions the present and perfect tenses of the subjunctive are used without difference in meaning," and to "establish between these two tenses certain important and clearly marked distinctions." The author's investigation is to be commended for its thoroughness, which is in line with the work done by him in the prohibitive several years ago. (*Am. J. Phil.*, 1894). It extends over the whole of Latin literature down to Livy for the perfect, and includes Plautus, Terence and Cicero for the present.

He finds that as compared with the present "the perfect (aorist) subjunctive in the future uses under discussion indicates one of three things: (1) that the speaker is under the influence of some strong emotion (real or pretended), or (2) that the act is to be quickly performed, or (3) it occasionally indicates merely great decisiveness or earnestness. But in all these cases great emphasis is laid upon the idea that the act is to be promptly and energetically performed, and is then as promptly to cease." Professor Elmer cites as an analogous case in English the difference between "go" and "be gone."

In the third part of the discussion he argues against the use of the term, potential subjunctive, in Latin grammars, because it is made to include not only what its meaning justifies, *i. e.*, ability or possibility, but "the wide sweep of ideas covered by nearly all the auxiliary verbs in the English language."—*The Inland Educator*.

The General Manager's Story. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. Hamblen is not a looker on. In his former book, *On Many Seas*, he showed himself an actor in the life of which he wrote. His book of the sea was not a passenger's account of sailor life, but a sailor's. It was a life he knew, and he described it truthfully, intimately, interestingly.

In *The General Manager's Story* Mr. Hamblen has proceeded in the same manner; he is in no sense the outsider. He became a railroad hand himself; not with a view to writing about it, not as a sensitive literateur who is seeking impressions, nor as a sharp-eyed reporter who is looking for the striking, the picturesque, but as a daily worker; and it is as such that Mr. Hamblen knows and describes the life of the railroads. The story is of a man who occupied successively the positions of brakeman, wiper, fireman, engineer, conductor, superintendent, manager. Railroad life in all its phases is thus described for us. The daily routine of the railroad hand—his toils, his pleasures, his petty troubles, the grave dangers which he must face, the carrying out of a practical joke, the conducting of a strike, the effort to seek employment, the making of friends and of enemies,

the horrors of a collision with trains wrecked and men burned alive—these are the kinds of things narrated in the historian's style, not the novelist's—narrated in the most unassuming, unimpassioned manner possible; and yet with the utmost intensity and power; intensity won by the fact that the narrative is totally uncolored by literary tricks and embellishments, that the talk of the persons in the story is not merely the conventional, formless and ungrammatical dialect so often put by story-writers into the mouths of unlearned people, but is really railroad talk; and power gained because we feel at every moment that Mr. Hamblen has a full knowledge of his subject, and that in each minutest detail he is giving us the truth.

The General Manager's Story makes us see how huge a drama is being acted out from minute to minute, from hour to hour, from year to year in order that our journey may be uneventful. In these grimy places we find a life of romance; in this humdrum routine of toil we find blossoming the rarest flowers of heroism; in these humble railroad hands we find entrusted human life—the lives of millions.

The General Manager's Story has been described as an interesting contribution to railroad literature. Such it is; for, as we said, it is a faithful account of the life of the railroads. But it is also more. For in this dull work-a-day world to find full play for the old and undying virtues in character; to find the complexities of modern life, bringing forth at every moment men who are in all that is of fundamental value, "kindred with the great of old," and to find these men, not on the high summit of what we have learned to call success, but in the sooty engine room, these are things any man who regards courage forgetful-of-itself as a fine thing, must take a deep pleasure in finding.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Principles of Political Economy. By J. Shield Nicholson. Volume II. New York, The Macmillan Company.

The first volume of Professor Nicholson's *Political Economy*, which deals with production and distribution, appeared in 1893. The author then stated that it was his intention to cover the same ground covered by Mill; to restate, in fact, Mill's teachings in the light of the criticism of later writers and of the development of economic theory since Mill's time. Professor Nicholson's second volume is devoted to exchange; and, as in the earlier volume, the scope of the work and many of the divisions of the subject-matter again bear a general resemblance to Mill. At this point, however, the resemblance ends. The "dismal science" has made some progress since 1848, and it is doubtful if Mill would recognize in Professor Nicholson's book a restatement of the principles laid down in his own work of half a century ago. "Monopoly values" and "quasi-rents" would have sounded strange to a man given to reason-

ing as though competition was the sole regulator of industry, and whose only notion of a rent was that of the unearned increment due to the unequal degrees of productivity of land.

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The central point in our author's theory of exchange, "the fundamental principle" to which he has constant recurrence in his reasoning, is the proposition that "relative prices must be adjusted to relative values."

The book contains interesting chapters on the development of markets and the historical development of foreign trade, and a more lengthy discussion of the foreign exchanges and the theory of foreign trade.

There has long been a lack of an English treatise which should give a satisfactory discussion of the theory of exchange; and while some of the views presented by Professor Nicholson may not find general acceptance, yet on the whole this second volume of the *Principles of Political Economy* comes nearer to supplying the want than any book written in English which has appeared within the quarter century.—*Dial*.

Plain Living: A Bush Idyll. By Rolf Boldrewood. The Macmillan Company.

In *Plain Living: A Bush Idyll*, by Rolf Boldrewood, we have a good story of pastoral life in Australia. Harold Stamford of Windahgil Station, Mooramah, New South Wales, after having been nearly ruined by a long drought, and driven to his wits' end to know how to meet his financial engagements, unexpectedly, through the death of a cousin, comes into a large fortune. Naturally, his first feelings are those of joy and thankfulness, but soon follows a sobering sense of responsibility. He reflects how riches have had a demoralizing effect upon his relatives, the Grandisons of Sydney, and he fears that a sudden passage from plain living and the necessity of exerting themselves to wealth will have a like effect upon his own children. He resolves, therefore, to keep for a while his fortune a secret even from his good wife, and continuing the old manner of living, gradually to improve upon it. His innocent scheme works to his entire satisfaction, and by the time that he discloses his secret, his children are in no danger of being spoiled by prosperity. The story is told with charming simplicity, and its sympathetic descriptions of Australian life and scenery add much to its interest. In short, *Plain Living* is wholesome reading, and it is a pleasure to commend it.—*Literary World*.

Aristocracy and Evolution. A Study of the Rights, the Origin, and the Social Functions of the Wealthier Classes. By W. H. Mallock. The Macmillan Company.

It was said that no one could possibly be so wise as Lord Thurlow looked, and we feel tempted to apply the principle of the *mot* to Mr. Mallock. His style is pellucid, his arrange-

ment of material orderly, his attitude judicial, his logic formally perfect. His arguments, as Hume said of Berkeley's, admit of no answer and produce no conviction. They seem perfectly conclusive, but we cannot get rid of a suspicion as to their validity. If the case is so absolutely clear for aristocracy as Mr. Mallock makes it seem, how can we explain the confidence of the Socialists in their position and the success of their propaganda? There must be something omitted that would modify the argument, or something overstated that carries it too far.

Yet, on a critical examination of Mr. Mallock's reasoning, we cannot escape the conclusion that it is on the whole sound. His error lies in the absolute character of his statements; if he made more allowance for exceptions and modifications, he would be more persuasive.

* * *

Having cleared the way for ability, Mr. Mallock develops the methods and conditions of its action, showing that progress is the result of a struggle not for survival but for domination, which is obtained by helping others to live, and which involves vigorous competition among employers to get the help of laborers. Many keen observations are made on the part of the masses in political life, that part being generally to fall in with the suggestions of statesmen and demagogues, who really control popular movements under any form of Government. * * * The chapter on equality of educational opportunity contains many suggestions that deserve particular attention in this country, and the conclusion, on "Inequality, Happiness and Progress," may be read with profit by everybody. Altogether the book is not only clever and brilliant, but also in its main lines sensible and sound. It is safe to call it the most readable "showing up" of Socialism that has appeared, and it contains a strong argument for progress along the ways tried by the long experience of men.—*Nation*.

Persephone, and Other Poems. By Charles Camp Tarelli. The Macmillan Company.

Among the many volumes of excellent verse recently published, here is one quite distinguished in its contents by a quality as rare as it is beautiful. Craftsmanship is rather a coarse word when applied to the literary structure of a true poet's work. We seek for a better expression. Mr. Tarelli's poetry, however, is a happy challenge to the critic's sense of what is most perfect in the art of versification. This art is the prominent, the dominating, thing, imperiously prevailing over whatever else goes to make up the soul and body of Mr. Tarelli's song. Even on the first page of his tiny book Mr. Tarelli so instantly emphasizes this stress of workmanship that the reader never escapes it during perusal, but finds it taking deeper hold as he proceeds.

Mr. Tarelli's poetry is not spontaneous, not strictly original. Greek models of verse are

never lost sight of, and the beauty of Greek imagination shimmers along the lines. But there is freshness of a very welcome sort in the poet's management of the old, worn notes and phrases long ago become a droning monotony to the Muses. Inevitably there is a loss of the rush and power of genius when mere beauty of versification too fully occupies the poet's centers of creative energy. He creates a form without a soul; or if the soul be present it is obscured and lacks the fire of irresistible magnetism.

Mr. Tarelli's poetry has fascination, and it compels; it is thoughtful and serious, often richly suggestive. In a word, the distinction of superiority separates it from the ordinary good verse of the day. As an evidence of rare intellectual suppleness and admirable control of the materials necessary to the poet's craft, it is beyond question notable. What it lacks is the sudden burst of passion, the fine rush of surprise, the resistless charge upon human sympathy along the level line of elementary appeal. The head feels a powerful draft while the heart is but gently fanned. All of which means that this little book is full of the poetry that appeals to a sense of literary beauty and to a scholarly, thoughtful turn of mind.—*Independent*.

The Liberty and Free-Soil Parties in the Northwest. By Theodore Clarke Smith, Ph.D., etc. Harvard Historical Series, VI. Longmans, Green & Co.

Mr. Smith's book, the Toppan prize-essay of 1896, is a contribution to the political history of the country which must have permanent value. It is not a general history of the anti-slavery movement, but only a chapter in it, important and interesting as that chapter is. Taking it for just what it professes to be, it is a very thorough and excellent piece of work. It does not deal with national politics as debated in Congress, nor with the measures which became the rallying-points either of the aggressive slaveholders or of the friends of emancipation. It confines itself to the local phases of the contest in the States and Territories northwest of the Ohio River, and to the political organization of the anti-slavery forces there, beginning with the questioning of Whig and Democratic candidates and the support of those most favorable to freedom, and ending with the organization of the Republican party in 1854. * * *

Mr. Smith's book is a noteworthy digest of the printed sources of the anti-slavery history of the Northwest, viewed from the standpoint of political organization, and it is so well done that it is not probable there can be any call to repeat the task. It will be a permanent authority as to the period it treats. It were greatly to be wished, however, that he could have given it a literary handling that should better match the value of the material. The style is careless, and in places rough-hewn and even crabbed. The labor of marshalling his facts into annals of a great moral and political movement seems to

have so taxed his strength that he has been content to throw his notes together, with a feeling that he had no time to consider the form and style of his work. It is perhaps more important than he thought when writing it, and more worthy of finish in the respects we have noted.—*Nation*.

Industrial Democracy. In two volumes. By Sidney and Beatrice Webb. Longmans, Green & Co.

A distinguished professor of theology, in the days when systematic theology was the science *par excellence* in New England, once complacently remarked that he believed every difficulty was solved by his system. The book now before us gives evidence of a like cheerful belief on the part of its authors, and it cannot be denied that their optimism has an exhilarating effect on the reader. The perfectibility of human society is always an engaging theme, and those who undertake to demonstrate it are sure of an appreciative audience, provided their demonstration is reasonably attractive in form. To do them justice, these authors have certainly complied with this condition. They are well known by some vigorous polemical writings in support of collectivist theories, but in this case their work is distinguished by the calmness of its reasoning and by a genuinely scientific method. It is the product of laborious investigation, and indicates a complete familiarity with economic theories and arguments. Regarded as a scientific treatise, it is marred by prolixity and repetition; the argument could have been advantageously compressed into half the 850 pages which it occupies. But as it is probably intended for popular reading, its diffuseness may render it more easily assimilable.

Our authors have claimed too much for their panacea in maintaining that it would be effective if enforced in but a single community. They should insist on its world-wide application; and, pending the consummation of this, their own arguments prove that its application in a single community would be injurious. But whether we dissent from their conclusions or not, we must thank Mr. and Mrs. Webb for their services in constructing the most complete argument in support of modern socialistic theories that has ever appeared. No better case can be made out, and every economist and every statesman ought to make himself familiar with it.—*Nation*.

The Storage Battery. A Practical Treatise on the Construction, Theory and Use of Secondary Batteries. By Augustus Treadwell, Jr., E.E. The Macmillan Company.

A welcome, serviceable and up-to-date work on storage batteries; in fact, the only published collection of practical data on the general construction, installation and operation of the larger type of cells now so generally utilized in central station lighting, power and railway plants, both

as equalizers and reservoirs, as well as in isolated lighting plants, and in telegraph and telephone plants. In the opening chapters the principal makes of cells now on the market or that have appeared during late years are classified under the Plante or the Faure type and described in a pleasing manner, and this concise description is enriched by seventy-five good illustrations. Altogether 120 different batteries are described. Then follows a chapter on the theory of the storage battery.

"Applications—Storage Battery Installations" is a chapter full of practical data for the engineer and station manager. The uses of storage batteries are classified under four main heads: (1) To carry the peak of the load at maximum hours. (2) To carry the entire load at minimum hours. (3) To act as an equalizer or reservoir. (4) For the equipment of annex stations. These various uses are illustrated with the details of practical installations in this country as well as on the Continent and in Great Britain. The details of the storage battery plants in the stations at Hartford, Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, etc., are all clearly presented. Then the use of storage batteries in elevator work, and their application in traction work is detailed. The work concludes with practical instructions and suggestions on the care and charging of accumulators, etc.—*Electrical Engineering*.

The Autobiography of Charles Haddon Spurgeon. Compiled from his diary, letters and records. By his wife and his private secretary. 4 vols., 4to, cloth, profusely illustrated. American Baptist Publication Society.

Charles H. Spurgeon was an extraordinary man. His life was an extraordinary life; and this *Autobiography* is, in its way, as extraordinary as the man and his life.

The touch of genius lies on him from his earliest years; but it is his genius lifted up by divine grace to a higher plane, not transformed in the least as to its human elements and characteristics, but absorbed in the work and functions of the Christian ministry, carried forward on the simplest lines, in the simplest way, without the aid of ecclesiastical assumptions, liturgical parade, corporate grandeur or wordly magnificence of any kind.

Spurgeon had none of the conventional aids of the churchman. There was no university nor even a college behind him. He was a plain Baptist, and a Baptist who carried the theory of independence to the extreme simplicity of making little of ordination and nothing at all of organic ministry, transmitted by the laying on of hands. He was a Calvinist, too, strict but not given to straining things in the hyper-Calvinistic fashion.

The book is saved from the intolerable egotism which besets religious autobiographies, first of all, by the author's genuine humility. Mr. Spurgeon is continually in evidence, never, in-

deed, being wholly out of sight for any considerable number of sentences; but he is in sight not for his own sake, least of all for any petty vanity of self-exhibition, but as the living witness of the grace of God, full of glad testimonies and an irrepressible activity. This is the great feature of the book; and it is irresistible, as it was in the preacher himself; as it was in St. Francis of Assisi.

Many other fine qualities add their power and charm to the book. There was a great deal of humanity of many sorts in Spurgeon, and all had the strong, full, fresh flavor in them of the soil he was reared on. He had a large vein of humor in him, and it saves many a page of this book from dullness. It breaks out in unexpected places wherever the surface is thin, to show what a spring of humor there was within. The *Autobiography* glows and ripples with it, as his entire ministry did.

The volume is a good one to read, and, as has been intimated above, is rich in human as well as divine interest. It bears all through in its humor, its bonhomie, and its broad plain humanity the ear-marks of Spurgeon's authorship. The next volume will bring us into the full but broadening and deepening stream of his great ministry at London.—*Independent*.

Southern Soldier Stories. By George Cary Eggleston. With illustrations by R. F. Zogbaum. The Macmillan Co.

Mr. Eggleston has already proved his gift at telling the experiences and incidents of the Civil War. This series of short stories of the Confederate camp is full of the spirit of camp life, with its quick alternations of grave and gay. The stories are very short ones, generally—many of them only three or four pages long; but the writer comes to the point at once, and wastes no time in preliminaries or in moralizing afterward. The thread on which they are strung is the service of a Confederate soldier, in Stuart's cavalry at the beginning of the war, and then in the artillery. Chronology is openly disregarded, the scene shifting from Beaufort Harbor, on the South Carolina coast, to the front of Washington in 1861, or to the Wilderness campaign in 1864, the lines of Petersburg, or back to the Carolinas. The veteran is supposed to be telling his tales as they happen to occur to him, whether from his own experience or that of his comrades; the first person, as he says, meaning no more than that he gives them as he got them, illustrative of the Southern soldier's life, whether his own or another's. A few turns on the heroic devotion of mothers and maidens to the cause for which the boys were fighting, and some have touching bits of sentimental romance, more or less probable. The best work is done in very realistic scenes like the "Rather Bad Night" at Bluffton, where the officer visits the artillery outpost fronting Hilton Head, while the Union gunboats were feeling their way up the inlet in a night "dark as a pocket."

The book is a very taking one to pick up at odd minutes, the brisk stories being rattled off so quickly that we get a lively sensation to carry away with us at a glance, as it were. There is no question of the verisimilitude of the situations. The author speaks from the fulness of genuine soldierly experience, and his genial comradeship and freedom from bitterness will make his tales as pleasing to the Union soldier as to his fellow-artillerists in Lambkin's Battery.—*Nation*.

At You-All's House: A Missouri Nature Story. By James Newton Baskett. The Macmillan Company.

At the outset, the title of Mr. Baskett's romance excites misgivings of a flood of still another dialect to be learned, weighted as the fear is by the subtitle. But our fears are not justified. The author does indeed use dialect to carry forward his narrative, but it is intelligible, and is used only when necessary, and is not made a leading feature. He is a true lover of nature and his love story winds in and out the woods and fields of northern Missouri. This twenty-year-old, big-hearted boy knows the habits of every bird and beast he sees, and his conversations with a school mistress from the North are a leading feature. The intercourse between these two is made by the author to subserve his purpose very effectively. It brings out clearly the poetic nature of the boy, whose fancy strays after a fashion not to be expected, striving to rise above its environment. He is but a rural lover, in other respects of a type as old as civilization and as indigenous to the soil of Maine and Texas as it is to Missouri. The story is one long pastoral, redolent of mother earth and glowing with color. It is this, and yet there is no rhapsody; all is spontaneous and as natural as if told by a farmer's boy. It is so good that it deserves a better title. Having read the story, we can understand why the author selected its name, but it fails to express the simple dignity of the theme.—*Public Opinion*.

Benjamin Franklin: Printer, Statesman, Philosopher and Practical Citizen. By Edward Robins. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Many lives of Franklin have been written and many more will be in time to come. Sparks, Bigelow and Morse have paid their tributes to his genius, and other historians of lesser note have painted more or less graphic pictures of one whom Americans have always delighted to honor. Mr. Robins, in the work before us, has given a most delightful history of the sage, from his early boyhood to green old age. With the instinct of the true biographer, he has seized the salient points in every stage of Franklin's career and presented them in an easy, flowing style which holds the interest from page to page and from chapter to chapter, until the end comes all too soon. Franklin heretofore has always been held up as a sort of demi-god, without a fault—

the incarnation of wisdom, to whom an error of judgment was an impossibility. The author, with a shrewd humor that would have been admired by Franklin himself, tells in various places in the course of the work that the hero had faults in common with less favored mortals, and surely there is something in all of us that repels the idea of absolute perfection in humanity.

New light is shed upon the famous autobiography, and the reader feels impelled to once more con that delightful sketch to which one turns in youth and age with ever-increasing interest. Mr. Robins has made much of Franklin's stalwart common sense, which was, when all is said and done, the mainspring of his successful career. This it was which made him a leader among his playfellows at school and later to stand before kings. As a matter of course, the book deals largely with Philadelphia, and it should find a place on the table of every Philadelphian who loves the traditions of his native city, so inseparably bound up with the history and life work of her greatest son.—*Philadelphia Telegraph*.

Encyclopædia of Sport. 2 vols. Vol. I. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," well known to a certain class of book-collectors, was first published in 1801; and a little before the middle of the century there appeared an "Encyclopædia of Rural Sports." It is curious to find mentioned in the former work, as obsolete sports, of interest to antiquarians, several which are now more vigorously pursued than ever, while new sports have arisen, and a few of an exceptionally cruel character, such as badger-baiting, have been wholly abandoned. We have articles on bear shooting in America, Russia, India and Scandinavia; on the American bison, by Theodore Roosevelt; on Spanish bull fighting, on camping out, on alligator shooting, on deer-stalking in the Caucasus, by Prince Demidoff, on American football, by Casper Whitney and T. A. Cook, on Irish sports and on the Arabian horse. In short, the work seems intended to include all civilized outdoor sports of the globe.

The plates and other illustrations are excellent and are almost all new. Among the former are phogravures of the sable antelope, the grizzly bear, canoeing, coursing, red deer, duck shooting, wild geese, fox hunting, homing pigeons, stag hunting and the leopard.—*Critic*.

International Monetary Conferences. By Henry B. Russell. Harper & Bros.

The author of this volume, Mr. Henry B. Russell, apparently is a sincere but discriminating bimetalist. His work is a permanently valuable contribution toward the elucidation of the truth about that vital financial subject and those collaterally related to it. Nominally offered as a simple historical study, it practically is an ar-

gument for bimetallism. It is the more able because of its indirectness. It is not a plea for free silver coinage in the sense in which the term is interpreted by the free silver party in the United States Congress, for example. It is strongly opposed to their theory that the United States might safely undertake to coin silver freely whatever other nations consent to do, but it argues vigorously that bimetallism is more sound and trustworthy than monometallism, and its statements seem to go far toward proving that this view gradually is coming to be accepted throughout the financial world. Even in Great Britain, the stronghold of gold monometallism, the bimetalists are growing very numerous, have made converts of some of the most influential advocates of gold monometallism, and, partly because of their own difficulty in securing and holding a sufficient gold fund, and partly because of the enormous difficulties which the inhabitants of India have experienced of late through the closing of the mints to silver coinage, the British authorities have gradually conceded more and more to the bimetalists and, he thinks, may be expected, perhaps at no distant day, to surrender the central stronghold of their theory.

The volume consists, in large measure, of unusually detailed, yet not excessive, accounts, of the different international conferences on the subject of bimetallism and its relation to national and international welfare which have been held since 1867.—*Congregationalist*.

The State and Charity. By Thomas Mackay. (The English Citizen Series.) The Macmillan Company.

Public relief is a certain form of economic distribution, a "certain abnormal method for distributing the good things of the world." It is an abnormal method in contradistinction to the normal methods of distribution, which are exchange, bequest, inheritance, and gift in so far as this last proceeds spontaneously from social ties of family and friendship. The economic results of this method are the chief subject of this book. Seven chapters are devoted to an historical sketch of legal relief from the earliest times. * * *

The author is frankly and entirely antisocialistic, a thorough believer in political *laissez faire* and individualism, and he reads the history with this theory in mind, perhaps with a bias. An account is given of the charitable endowments of England up to the eighteenth century; of the criticism of endowments by Turgot, Adam Smith, Thomas Chalmers, and other economists; of the official investigations of charitable funds during this century and discovery of abuses; of the effects of this inquiry on public opinion; of the tendencies toward extension of poor relief—abolition and of new direction; of the modification of law, and of local and central administration. This historical survey prepares the way for a consideration of coöperation between legal

and voluntary agencies of relief, and of medical relief.

There is a very fair and well-balanced statement of the principle of charity organization and of the obstacles to its success in the traditional beliefs and the political ambitions of local administrators. From this statement it appears that in England as in America outdoor relief is used to some extent as a means of personal political advantage.—*Journal of Political Economy*.

Whist of the Future. By Colonel B. Lowsley. The Macmillan Company.

Colonel Lowsley is the leading exponent in England of "short-suitism" and his enunciations naturally savor of the doctrine of that school, but there is a freedom from prejudice and dogmatism in the book which is not always found in the works of schismatics. *Whist of the Future* purports to indicate some of the most important results to be expected from the present tendencies of the game. Not the least important, if the author's conclusions are correct, will be the abandonment of the American Leads as a system. Colonel Lowsley makes out a very strong case against the use of ultra-informative plays, unless justified by the holding of greatly superior strength, and quotes "Cavendish" in support of his position.

Five chapters are devoted to "lead strategy of the future," in which the writer exhibits a refreshing contempt for some of the time-worn traditional axioms of whist. Second, third and fourth-hand plays are treated of in the same spirit of breezy liberality. Colonel Lowsley's contention that as defensive tactics are perfected against them, the American Leads will be abandoned or their use restricted to rare and exceptionally favorable circumstances, seems to be borne out by the fact that already many modifications, such as the fourth-best from king, jack, ten, are in vogue, and others are being constantly suggested. The author is an enthusiastic advocate of international whist contests, but he recognizes that the convention-laden character of American whist is at present a serious obstruction to what would otherwise be a highly desirable institution.

Whist of the Future is one of the most entertaining and unconventional books which have been written upon the subject. It contains much food for reflection, and we especially recommend a perusal of it to players who are hampered by too much bookishness. In fact, such works as that under review and Foster's "Common Sense in Whist," are excellent reading for the uncompromising long-suiter, whose game would often be greatly improved by the expansion of his horizon.—*Philadelphia*.

The Federalist. Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Henry Holt & Co.

Mr. Paul Leicester Ford does well to dedicate

his edition of *The Federalist* to the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., "who has so ably and brilliantly continued the work" begun by Hamilton, Madison and Jay. After a singularly illuminative introduction, we have Hamilton's syllabus and Madison's account, followed by the editor's table of contents, of *The Federalist*. Then comes Hamilton's table of contents and his preface, lastly the text of *The Federalist*, followed by a long appendix containing the Articles of Confederation, the Federal Constitution, the amendments thereto and those proposed, and, lastly, a long list of resolutions, ordinances, and declarations from 1781 to 1884. The work, as a whole, is one of the best planned and most valuable contributions ever made towards the clearer understanding of our history.—*Outlook*.

Nullification and Secession in the United States.
By Edward Payson Powell. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Powell has written a book with which students of American history will wish to make

themselves acquainted, but which is likely to receive diverse appreciation. Neither a detailed history nor yet a commentary, it partakes somewhat of the nature of both. It will be useful to those only who are already familiar with the general course of events, yet it is often annoyingly careless about statements of fact. It is clearly the fruit of much reading and some thinking; but, even if the author did not warn us that it "is undeniably written for a purpose," one could not go far without feeling sure that Mr. Powell has an axe to grind. Avowing no sympathy for slavery, nullification, or disunion, nor for their supporters, the way in which "certain accepted heroes" are scored would have warmed many an ante bellum Southern heart. Of respect for received opinions Mr. Powell shows little trace, and both authority and tradition, when weighed in his balance, are often found wanting. The style is vigorous and pungent, and at least makes clear enough the author's point of view, even though it be not successful in winning assent to his opinions.—*Nation*.

EDUCATIONAL.

Arithmetic. By W. F. Nichols. Thompson Brown & Company.

Principal W. F. Nichols, of Holyoke, Mass., has worked out eight books for arithmetic, one for each of the eight grades; and of these, the volumes for grades two, three, and four, are before us. We confess to a good deal of pleasure in the first look at these volumes; the plan is certainly an excellent one. To make a book, fitted for all the pupils of a multi-graded school to be studied for eight years—the beginners and the ones who have made considerable proficiency in handling figures—was the first undertaking. The next step was the making of a primary and an advanced book. The third step has now been taken by the publication referred to. This plan is one that will commend itself to the teacher even if a pupil must own eight books on arithmetic. The author has constructed these volumes from the skillful teacher's standpoint. For grade two, for example, he gives problems, not only in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, but appropriate ones in fractions, in long measure, general measurements of figures, and also percentage. There are numerous problems, and all fitted for pupils of this grade. There will be an employment demanded of the fundamental rules from the beginning to the end. What is true of this volume is true of the one for grade four; the same subjects are considered in an advanced way. The problems are within the reach of the grade, and yet will demand thought. The plan and execution are to be highly commended.—*School Journal*.

A Course in Experimental Psychology, Part I: Sensation and Perception. By Professor Edmund C. Sanford. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co.

Professor Sanford has achieved a difficult task. A laboratory course may be most carefully planned beforehand, but upon trial it will be found quite inadequate in numberless ways; it is only after repeatedly using the course with successive classes, and most carefully correcting and improving it each time, that there is any reasonable security for the hope that the exercises will work smoothly. This series of elementary experiments is the successful result of many years of development in Professor Sanford's laboratory course at Clark University.—*Science*.

Topics of Greek History. By A. L. Goodrich, Principal of the Utica Free Academy. The Macmillan Company.

A work of peculiar merit is Mr. A. L. Goodrich's *Topics on Greek History*. From the title page we learn that it is intended for use in secondary schools; but it is surely of use to students of every grade. Its systematic scheme greatly aids the study of Greek history by the topical method. With such a help at hand the student is gratified at finding his views broadened, since he is now impelled to "work up" the same particular subject as presented by different writers. The chronological table running along the left of each page is an indispensable adjunct and the list of historical fiction, poetry, and drama a pleasant addition.—*Outlook*.

A Text-Book of Botany. By. Dr. E. Strasburger, Dr. Fritz Noll, Dr. H. Schenck and Dr. A. F. W. Schimper. Translated from the German by H. C. Porter. With 594 illustrations, in part colored. The Macmillan Company.

Mr. H. C. Porter's translation of *Strasburger's Text-Book of Botany* was undertaken with the consent of both authors and publishers from the second revised German edition. The translator has aimed to adhere closely to the German original, making neither alterations nor omissions; to avoid any unnecessary introduction of new terms, adopting as far as consistent with the German the existing terminology, and conforming as far as possible to the usage of previous translations in rendering technical words of a purely German signification. For such departures as he may make from these rules he offers satisfactory explanations. The names of the authors, all of the University of Bonn, and their high reputation in their several fields of botanical study, attest the quality of the book, and this testimony is fortified by the fact that it was necessary to issue a second edition within a year after its first appearance. In the introduction the subjects of the imperceptible difference in the fundamentals between animal and vegetable life, of evolution, of the distinction between living organs and lifeless bodies manifested by the quality of irritability in the former, and of spontaneous generation disproved by the researches of Schwann and Pasteur, are touched upon. Botany is divided into a general and a special part. In the general part the structure (morphology) and function (physiology) of plants are considered; in the special part the particular structure and functions of the special orders of plants are discussed. In the former part morphology and physiology are treated separately, in the latter part conjointly. The morphology is treated as external, involving the development of form in the plant kingdom, relations of symmetry, branch systems, the shoot, the root, and the ontogeny of plants; and internal, embracing the histology and anatomy. In the special part the theory of evolution is credited with having first afforded a true basis for a natural system of classification, expressive of relationship and family. The system of Alexander Braun, as modified and further perfected by Eichler and others, is followed. This book would ordinarily be characterized as a technical as distinguished from a popular scientific work, for it embodies the fruits of deep research by masters of the science. But it appears to be, for a technical work, remarkably easy reading. This is because of the simple forms of expression preferred by the authors and the translator, and of the pains taken to explain the hard words which are by no means wanting. The publishers promise shortly an edition of the work in two volumes, which will be sold separately, the first volume to contain Strasburger's Morphology and Noll's Physiology, or the general part, and the second the special part, or Schenck's Cryp-

togams and Schimper's Phanerogams.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The History of Greece, from its Commencement to the Close of Independence of the Greek Nation. By Adolph Holm. Vols. II.-IV. The Macmillan Company.

It will be interesting to observe the effect of the displacement of Curtius by Holm as the standard history of Greece for the general reader and literary worker. In a former notice of the translation of Holm's first volume, we commented on the sobriety and sanity of his judgment, and more especially on the pains he has taken in all doubtful matters to distinguish the threads of the original tradition from the fabrics of modern erudite conjecture. The impression is strengthened by a rapid perusal of the three remaining volumes of the translation which now lie before us. The book is not only the most compact and convenient repertory of the facts accessible to the general reader, but it is a salutary illustration of the simplicity and directness of a true method as opposed to the conventional declamation party spirit and caprice that mark many of the most picturesque and popular of our histories. He deserves the greatest praise for his masterly grasp and lucid presentation of the immense and complicated material. For the first time, unless we make a partial exception in favor of Mahaffy's interesting sketches, we have an intelligible and readable account of these important centuries. It is the indispensable preparation for any true appreciation of the work and mission of Rome.

A word, too, must be said in commendation of the notes that are appended to each chapter throughout the work. To the student they are more interesting than the text. They contain full references to the extant original sources, a critical examination of these sources, with a statement of all that is known or conjectured of their dependence on authors now lost; judicious criticism of the chief modern authorities, German and English, and a full treatment of all the latest epigraphic, monumental, and numismatic evidence—an enormous collection of useful material in systematic, compact form.—*Nation.*

The Philology of the Gospels. By Dr. Friedrich Blass. The Macmillan Company.

The textual problems of the New Testament present a difficult field for criticism, but one exceptionally interesting to specialists. There is the intense desire of ascertaining the exact meaning of the Scriptures, and there is also the critical passion, which delights the investigation, analysis and comparison of words and phrases, and even of letters and punctuation points, in order that problems may be solved and obscurities cleared up. The dominant motive of most exegetes is to bring out the meaning. The author of this volume, Dr. Friedrich Blass, without lacking the interest inspired by this motive,

devotes himself here especially to discussing the text itself as a subject of critical study. But he treats it in a large way. He does not attempt to pursue the text of the four gospels sentence by sentence, attending to the successive difficulties which arise, but rather he lays down general principles and illustrates them, using details incidentally for this purpose more than with the idea of presenting a connected and complete edition.

Volumes of this sort are comparatively rare, and his work deserves careful attention. It is written in a somewhat conversational style for a book of its character, but the scholarly quality is not thereby diminished. Dr. Blass is a master of his subject, is candid in dealing with the utterances of other students, presents positive opinions with frankness, but without too dogmatic positiveness, and does not attempt to solve the insoluble.

The most notable feature of the work is the theory that there were two texts—two editions—of Luke's gospel, as well as of the Acts, which, although not one of the gospels, is so closely connected with them that it receives some attention. His theory of the two texts is interesting and his argument for it is not without weight. * * *

Only experts can speak authoritatively of the importance of his conclusions, and they almost invariably differ among themselves upon such questions. But the ordinary student of the Biblical text will be certain of having his interest kindled in the subject as he reads these pages, and also of receiving a considerable degree of light upon many points, and he will thank the author for the work.—*Congregationalist*.

Library Dictionary of the French and English Languages. By Ferdinand Gasc. Henry Holt & Co.

The Pocket and the Student's Dictionaries by Ferdinand E. A. Gasc have prepared a welcome for the same author's *Library Dictionary of the French and English Languages* (Henry Holt & Co.). To speak first of externals, the two parts consist of 950 pages, the matter in triple columns of small but legible type, with full-page catchwords. Beyond a few indications the pronunciation is left to be acquired independently. Derivation is equally disregarded. The vocabulary for the current speech is remarkably full, as one may see by comparing it with that of Hatzfeld-Darmesteter. Of especial excellence and abundance, as should be the case, are the definitions, which are laudibly idiomatic. A very good illustration of the help to be obtained from Gasc is afforded by the words *badaud* and *badauderie*, which, from the meagre and formal definitions in Littré or Hatzfeld, would tax ordinary wit to find an English equivalent for without great circumlocution. In a word, this Dictionary must recommend itself even as an adjunct to any other of its class now available. The price is moderate.—*Nation*.

A Handbook of Nature Study. By D. Lange. The Macmillan Company.

A guide to those who wish to introduce nature, or rather the study of nature, to children, has just been published by The Macmillan Company (New York). The author of the book, Mr. D. Lange, instructor in nature study in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, states that the purpose of *The Handbook of Nature Study* is to point out some of the material which may be made the basis of profitable lessons in nature-study. He has gone further than this, and makes suggestions as to how this material can do the best service for the pupils. The book is divided into two parts. The first part begins the study of flowers in March, and then takes up the subject of what might be called the unfolding of life in trees, plants and insect life during the months of March, April, May and June. This includes floral and insect life in water. Even the despised mosquito is made to appear one of nature's marvels in its development. Naturally, this unfolding of life would include some study of birds. The writer does not admit in this department anything more than suggestion for observation, that the child may learn to distinguish the swallow from the bobolink, or, more definitely, to recognize, either on the wing or alight, our common birds. Geology receives enough attention to recognize geological formation as part of the action of life, of movement. Very wisely, the author has devoted one chapter to the care of domestic animals; something of their physiology, habits, the kind of food that is best for them, and the need of kindness and wisdom in their care and use. The second part of the book is devoted to the study of trees which again includes the study of such animals as would be found in the woods about our homes, as well as the birds that love the woods best as a home.—*Outlook*.

Lectures on the Geometry of Position. By Theodor Reye, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Strassburg. Translated and Edited by Thomas F. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Applied Mathematics in Northwestern University. Part I.

It is a little strange that, after a generation of celebrity, Reye's 'Geometrie der Lage' should now be translated into English for the first time. Part I. comes to us from The Macmillan Company, Professor Holgate of Evanston being the highly competent translator. The original has long been used in some of our American universities to great advantage. In certain respects it is a more brilliant book even than the treatise of Cremona, and it covers a somewhat wider field. But its merits are too well known to need any comment from us. Later researches into continuity go to show that Topology and not Graphic forms the real foundation and generalization of geometry; and the moment is almost at hand at which Reye's book must be superseded by one which shall lay the foundations of its logic

deeper still. Meantime, this well-executed translation, with a useful preface, will serve a good purpose.—*Nation*.

English Etymology. By Professors Kluge and Lutz. D. C. Heath & Company.

Professor Kluge, well known as one of the first of living Germanic philologists, has associated with himself Professor F. Lutz of Albion College in the preparation of a little manual entitled *English Etymology*. The book is correctly described in the title-page as "a select glossary, serving as an introduction to the history of the English language." It is not, of course, meant as a substitute for a large etymological dictionary, but within its compass it is very full, and it is throughout distinguished by clearness and scientific elegance. It ought to be in the hands of every person who cares for the history of our tongue. For teachers of English who are not fully trained in such matters it is downright indispensable.—*Nation*.

Study of English Prose Writers. By J. Scott Clark, Professor of English at Northwestern University. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The authors, English and American, who are included in Mr. J. Scott Clark's *Study of English Prose Writers* are Bacon, Milton, Bunyan, Addison, Steele, DeFoe, Swift, Goldsmith, Johnson, Burke, Lamb, Scott, De Quincey, Macaulay, Thackeray, Newman, Arnold, Carlyle, Eliot, Dickens, Ruskin, Irving, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, and Holmes, a fairly comprehensive and truly representative selection. For the study of these authors Mr. Clark, who is Professor of English at Northwestern University, offers what he calls a "laboratory method." This seems to consist of the following pieces of apparatus: a biographical outline, a modest bibliography, an analysis of characteristics, illustrations of each characteristic in turn, drawn from the author's works, and fragments of current criticism entitled to consideration. It is difficult to pronounce on the utility and practical value of any special method like that pursued in this volume without actual trial with the class or the individual pupil; but while some teachers may find it too mechanical for their purpose—and we should be inclined to think that this objection might be raised by some—the work deserves examination by all who are concerned with experiments while searching for the best.—*Literary World*.

A Primer of Psychology. By Edward Bradford Titchener. The Macmillan Company.

A primer in any science is difficult to write. It must appeal to a variety of readers with all possible interests and preparation, or lack of it, for the pursuit of the subject; it must be fairly comprehensive yet wisely selective; it must be easily intelligible and yet not distort truth for

ease of expression, or stultify effort by excessive talking down to an under estimated popular level. In psychology the difficulty is still more serious by reason of the unsettled character of even fundamental positions, and the absence of long-established text-book traditions. A psychological primer is apt to be a more original work than a primer in physics; the psychologist is less a spokesman for his guild, and must bear more individual responsibility for his general attitude and his special expositions.

Professor Titchener's primer passes with eminent success the most rigid tests which the critic can properly apply. It is a most valuable addition to the group of primers which contemporaneous psychologists have prepared; and, without exciting the odium of comparison, it is only fair to express the judgment that for general efficiency, interest, fitness and maintained ability it is second to no volume of like scope and purpose.

The relation between the *Primer* and the "Outline of Psychology" which preceded it, is obvious and is clearly set forth in the preface. Both of the volumes furnish abundant evidence of the ability of the author as a writer of text-books.—*Philosophical Review*.

An Elementary Course of Infinitesimal Calculus. By Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics in the Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cambridge University Press. The Macmillan Company.

The English text-books on the Infinitesimal Calculus in common use afford a formal treatment of the calculus that is all that can be desired. A student who has worked all the examples under important topics in one of these books has been through a course of shop-work that prepares him adequately for the manipulation of calculus formulas—and for the tripos examination. But he has done only shop-work. He has learned to differentiate explicit functions and to integrate (some) explicit functions, and to prove all sorts of things by Taylor's Series. He has *not* been trained to examine carefully the reasoning he employs or to consider even the broadest limitations in the statement of theorems. Teachers of elementary calculus are only too prone to leave the consideration of all such matters to the indefinite future; but a wise system of instruction will strive not to hide from the student, but to point out to him those difficulties that are inherent in the fundamental conceptions and methods of the science, and to provide him with the simplest means known at the present time for dealing with them.

Professor Lamb has produced a text book the distinctive feature of which, to our mind, is that a serious and successful attempt has been made to meet these latter demands. * * *

We recommend the book as valuable to the student of physics and engineering, but as es-

pecially valuable to the student of pure mathematics, and as a book that will be useful to all teachers of the infinitesimal calculus.—*Science*.

American History told by Contemporaries. Vol. II. *Building of the Republic.* By Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard. The Macmillan Company.

Vol. II. of that admirable series *American History told by Contemporaries* is entitled *Building of the Republic*, and includes the nearly hundred years between 1689 and 1783. The editor, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, is rightly convinced that material from contemporary writers makes a more permanent impression on the mind than does the reading of an equal amount of secondary writing. We are glad to note that the editor has chosen that kind of material in which the personality of the writer is much in evidence. The present volume is especially noteworthy from the many and new lights thrown on the ante-Revolution period. The series is indispensable to history students.—*The Outlook*.

The Meaning of Education, and Other Essays and Addresses. By Nicholas Murray Butler. The Macmillan Company.

Dr. Butler is so widely known as a student of educational questions, a successful teacher, a brilliant speaker, and a writer of force and insight, that this volume is certain to command wide attention. It is to be hoped, for many reasons, that it may not only engage the attention of teachers, but of that larger public upon whose intelligence the prosperity of education in this country must mainly rest. A small but resolute body of political reformers is trying to make Americans understand that if free institutions are to be successful on this continent public affairs must be every man's affairs; to this teaching must also be added the inevitable corollary that educational matters are to be forwarded and cared for, not by a small circle of professional teachers, but by the whole body of citizens, men and women alike.

The details of instruction and organization must be left to experts, but education is always and everywhere the foremost question. Compared with the educational question in its largest aspects, tariff and currency questions are of secondary importance. If this country can do wisely and well for all its citizens in their educational development, it can face the future with entire serenity.

Dr. Butler's essays and addresses sum up and give expression to the knowledge and experience of a professional teacher; they are the work of a recognized authority in the field of education. But they disclose qualities not always found in the work of the expert; they show clearness of vision, largeness of outlook, and that insight which discerns that at the root education is a vital and not a technical process. This volume

is, therefore, a book of interpretation as well as of technical knowledge; a book to open a great theme to the uninitiated as well as to inform the initiated. The book has life, freshness and charm both of thought and style; it is a book for teachers who want and need an outlook into educational principles; and it is equally a book for parents and citizens.—*Outlook*.

An Algebraic Arithmetic: Being an Exposition of the Theory and Practice of Advanced Arithmetic based on the Algebraic Equation. By S. E. Coleman, B.S., William Whiting Fellow at Harvard University. The Macmillan Company.

An Algebraic Arithmetic, by S. E. Coleman, is an exposition of the theory and practice of advanced arithmetic based on the algebraic equation. It is a decidedly new departure and quite in harmony with the changes now going on in the schools. The author questions the advisability of introducing the study of algebra into grammar schools, but believes that "the application of certain algebraic conceptions to arithmetic will contribute largely toward the rational presentation of the subject, thus increasing its disciplinary value, and preparing the way for a natural transition to the algebra of the high school. These conceptions are the use of letters as the general representatives of numbers and of the equations to express their relations. Teachers in the higher grammar grades will find it a keenly suggestive work!—*Education*.

A Text-book of Entomology, including the Anatomy, Physiology, Embryology and Metamorphoses of Insects, for use in Agricultural and Technical Schools and Colleges, as well as by the working Entomologist. By A. S. Packard. The Macmillan Company.

Students of entomology who began their work some fifteen or twenty years ago often found Professor Packard's "Guide to the Study of Insects" the only accessible American book of reference on the subject of general entomology. It was a large volume, containing much valuable material, but it never seemed to satisfy one even on minor questions. It contained anatomy, physiology, embryology and taxonomy in a somewhat undifferentiated condition. The redeeming feature of the work was the wide philosophical interest that its pages inspired. This interest had its source in Professor Packard's own industrious and enthusiastic study of the subject of entomology, a study which he has extended without interruption during the thirty years that have elapsed since the publication of the "Guide." The results of this long study now lie before us in this able text-book.

* * *

Professor Packard's book, we venture to predict, will, in the course of time, attract many American students to the study of the intricate organization and development of insects and

thereby lead indirectly but surely to an increase of our knowledge.—*Science*.

Text-book of Physiology. Edited by E. A. Schäfer, LL.D., F.R.S. Vol. I. The Macmillan Company.

Undoubtedly as the editor remarks in his preface to the above work, there has been a great desire on the part of teachers of physiology in this country to obtain a complete text-book on their subject, written in English, somewhat similar to the classical *Handbuch* of Hermann. Professor Schäfer, with the aid of some of the best known physiologists in Britain at the present day, has succeeded in bringing out a work which, if one may judge from the first volume, is destined to supply more or less completely the want that has been so long felt. It is a text-book essentially intended for advanced students; and although all the parts are not treated with like fulness, still the fact remains undoubted that at present no text-book in English is so complete as this one.—*Nature*.

Manual Training: Woodwork. A Handbook for Teachers. By George Ricks, B.Sc. London, The Macmillan Company.

Working in wood with carpenter's tools is now provided for in the curriculum of many public elementary schools, as well as in technical schools, with the object of training the manual and visual faculties to act in connection with the mental. Used with care, this manual work becomes a valuable educational agent, but unless it is carried out on an orderly system it degenerates into mere tinkering. Mr. Ricks has kept the true aims of manual training well in mind in the preparation of his work. "Our aims," he says, "must be wholly educational. We must arouse interest and quicken intelligence. We must develop and strengthen habits of attention, industry, and perseverance. We must train the eye to accurate observation, and the hand to dexterity in execution." The aspirations are commendable, and the author's experience has enabled him to develop a practicable scheme of work in which it is shown how they can be carried into effect. Beginning with a chapter on drawing as a factor in manual training in wood, this is shown to be the fundamental basis of the work. The necessity of exact measurement in all work, and the use of working drawings, is insisted upon; and rightly, for without drawings to scale, exact and intelligent handiwork is scarcely possible. An instructive chapter is given on the various woods used as timber, their structure, growth, preparation and properties.

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After the preliminary chapters and exercises come systematic work on the use of carpenter's cutting tools, simple workshop operations, and bench work from working drawings. The book shows evidence of thought and experience, and should prove of service to teachers of manual training.—*Nature*.

On Laboratory Arts. By Richard Threlfall, M.A., Professor of Physics in the University of Sydney. The Macmillan Company.

There are certain passages in the preface of Professor Threlfall's valuable contribution which it may be useful to quote before dealing with the book itself.

"It often happens that young physicists are to be found whose mathematical attainments are adequate, whose observational powers are perfectly trained, and whose general capacity is unquestioned, but who are quite unable to design or construct the simplest apparatus with due regard to the facility with which it ought to be constructed. That ultimate knowledge of materials and of processes which by long experience becomes intuitive in the mind of a great inventor of course cannot be acquired from books or from any set course of instruction. With regard to the question as to what matters might be included and what omitted, the general rule has been to include information which the author has obtained with difficulty, and to leave on one side that which he has more easily attained * * * Though no doubt a great deal can be done with inferior appliances where great economy of money and none of time is an object, the writer has long felt very strongly that English physical laboratory practice has gone too far in the direction of starving the workshop, and he does not wish, even indirectly, to give any countenance to such a mistaken policy."

An appendix upon platinizing glass concludes the book.

This notice, already too prolonged, and yet insufficient, is enough to show that the experimentalist has now a most useful guide in a large number of processes. It is not possible to describe every process. The personal certificate is what gives value to those that are chosen. It is to be hoped that with Professor Threlfall's valuable guide, instead of despising them, some of our growing physicists may be encouraged to make themselves familiar with some, at any rate, of those arts which Newton and Faraday cultivated with such astonishing skill and success.—*Nature*.

The Herods. By F. W. Farrar. New York, E. R. Herrick & Co.

Dean Farrar's history of the Herods is full of interest. It furnishes points of contact with the annals of various nations alike of the East and the West. It gives us a glimpse of many historic personages who played famous parts in the destinies of the world. It covers the period which witnessed the consummation of a most memorable epoch in the long and varied fortunes of the Jewish people. The story of the Herodian race during five generations is coincident with events of unparalleled importance to the human race. During their dominance occurred the culmination of the Pharisaic system which had derived its first impulse from the reformation of Ezra; and the commencement of the

Rabbinic Talmudism, which was the final atrophy of exaggerated legalism. Dean Farrar commences with the period of the return from the Babylonish captivity, and descends through the Asmonean dynasty, whose history is the introduction to that of the Herods, unintelligible without a knowledge of it. The last Herodian prince of whom we have any record was a young Agrippa, nephew of Agrippa II, a son of Drusilla and Felix, who perished in the awful eruption of Vesuvius which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum. The dean's eloquent and forcible style, and the human interest with which he invests his story takes it out of the category of exegesis. It will be found as interesting to a casual reader as any secular history, though he may not care for the religious values which are involved in these stormy and potent lives. There is a useful appendix.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence. By Wesley Mills. The Macmillan Company.

The collection of papers published under the title of *The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence*, by Wesley Mills is, to a considerable extent, the outcome of first-hand investigation. Especially will the third part of the book be found a storehouse of trustworthy facts, from which the reader may draw his own conclusions. The prosecution of the studies, the results of

which are here presented, necessitated the breeding and rearing of a large number of animals during the last ten years. It is the conclusions founded on the author's personal researches to which we would invite attention. A preliminary word should be said concerning Professor Mills's method of observation. He has proceeded on the assumption that, in order to understand an individual dog, for example, it is needful to begin with him at his birth and to follow his history throughout his life. When such studies are carried out on representatives of different groups of animals, as well as on different breeds or individuals of the same group, our conceptions of the true nature of animal intelligence, or, to use a more comprehensive term, the psychic life of animals, are vastly widened and become more correct in every particular. When, for instance, a litter of puppies and a litter of kittens are studied together the lines of development are found to be almost parallel for a time, but then to diverge more and more. The same thing is true of the various individuals in a given litter, even though the circumstances under which they are reared are the same. By this method of comparative study, questions as to what is common to a certain race and to different races closely allied, as to the relative strength of the individuality of members of the same litter or family and as to the influence of the surroundings, under which term is embraced what we mean by education, may all to some extent be answered.—*Sun, New York.*